



Vol. 1.

San Francisco, Saturday, November 1, 1873.

No. 44.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST,

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY THE

NATIONALIST PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE...No. 409 WASHINGTON STREET.

All Communications must be Addressed to the Business Manager.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, \$3 00

10 copies to one address, one year, \$20 00

Single copies, one year, \$10 00

(INvariably in Advance.)

N. B.—Special terms to newspaper dealers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square, (eight lines of this type) per month, except under conditions that will warrant a reduction or justify an advance.

Charges on Local Advertisements due on the day following the issue of the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Under no circumstances will any advertisement of uncharitable character or doubtful influence be inserted in these columns. Notices coming from parties unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in advance.

BALLADS FOR THE PEOPLE.

A PRISON LAY.

The following lines were written by Thomas Francis Magher in Clonmel Jail, a few days after his sentence.

I love, I love these gray, old walls!

Although a chilling shadow falls

Along the iron-gated halls.

And in the silent, narrow cells,

Brooding darkly, ever dwells

Oh! still I love them—for the hours,

Within their spent, are set with flowers

That blossom, spite of wind and showers.

And through that shadow, dull and cold,

Emits their sparks of blue and gold.

Bright flowers of mirth—that wild spring

From fresh, young hearts, and o'er them fling

Like Indian birds with sparkling wing.

Seeds of sweetness, grains all glowing,

Sun-gilt leaves, with dew-drops flowing.

And hopes as bright, that softly gleam,

Like stars which o'er the churchyard stream.

A beauty on each faded dream—

Mingling the light they purely shed

With other hopes, whose light has fled.

Fond memories, too, undimmed with sighs

Whose fragrant sunshine never dies.

These, too, are chasing, hour by hour,

The clouds which round this prison tower.

And thus, from hour to hour, I've grown

To love these walls, though dark and lone,

And fondly prize each grey old stone.

Which flings the shadow, deep and chill,

Across my fettered footsteps still.

Yet, let these memories fall and flow

Within my heart, like waves that glow

Unseen in spangled clouds below.

In signs of tenderness, not hate,

Which softly o'er this silent grate,

Have like the autumn streamlets flowed.

And like the autumn sunbeams glowed.

And thus, from hour to hour, I've grown

To love these walls, though dark and lone,

And fondly prize each grey old stone.

That flings the shadow, deep and chill,

Across my fettered footsteps still.

SONG FOR OCTOBER.

BY DENIS HOLLAND.

Flowers are fading—leaves are shedding—

Summer's sunny hours are fled—

All its cherub sweets have perished—

All its blossoms strewn and dead.

So my dreams of bliss unmeasured,

Like those summer hours are flown—

All the hopes my boyhood treasured,

Are departed, one by one—

IRISH NEWS.

THE DUNDALK AMNESTY MEETING.

Lundalk acquitted itself with honor on Sunday last, says the Dublin Irishman of the 11th ult. The meeting held in that town was more than equal to what was expected of the patriotic people who live in the capital of the smallest, but not the least in spirit and manliness—county in Ireland. The demonstration was well supported by the large force, which came from Belfast, Newry, Monaghan, Cavan, and several large towns north of Dundalk. A special train brought the men of Drogheda to the place of meeting, where they were distinguished by their local bands and banners. The number of flags and musical instruments in the procession which formed to escort Messrs. Butt, Martin, Callan, and others to the Fair Green, was larger than we have seen on many occasions. Mr. Callan occupied the chair, and said a good deal on behalf of the prisoners. The vigor of John Martin's years seemed to have returned to him as he stood up to confront an assemblage whose radiant faces would stir the pride of honest patriotism, and inspire the warm eloquence of early youth. Against the argument that the soldier-prisoners broke an oath of allegiance, Mr. Butt advanced the case of Smith O'Brien who violated the pledge of fealty given in the English Commons, and yet was afterwards pardoned. The order which characterizes every amnesty meeting was conspicuous at Dundalk.

A PETTICOAT ATTORNEY.

At the Tralee Petty Sessions, a few weeks since, Gerard O'Connor, J. P., was charged with assaulting a stone-cutter, named Michael Bryan. The plaintiff deposed that O'Connor's striking him on the mouth. He was, at the time, wearing a popular air, which was composed during the campaign of the "Chief of the Glen" in Tralee, and takes its name from that redoubtable politician. A legal light named Huggard, on behalf of the defense, questioned the plaintiff in the following questioning manner on being sworn: Is this the first oath you took? This is the first oath I took in this court-house. Huggard—You know what I mean, is this the first oath you took anywhere behind a door or before a door? Witness—I won't answer you. Huggard—Did you take the Fenian oath? Chairman—I think we ought not—Huggard—I have a perfect right, Captain M. Tormoan—as the man is not professionally represented, I think we ought to tell him he is not bound to answer any question that may embarrass himself. Witness—I will not answer it. Huggard—I did not expect you would. Chairman—He is not called upon to answer. The bench dismissed the case on the merits.

FATHER O'KEEFE.

will remain before the public for an indefinite period. His case has been before the Board of Education, and the gentlemen (or a majority of them) composing that body have resolved that "on satisfying the Commissioners that he is a fit person to exercise the trust, they will recognize him as manager of the Callan Schools." His reverence will find no small difficulty in executing the work marked out for him, as he is engaged in arranging the proof of his fitness he will have the pleasure of observing the operations of an inspector who is ordered to appear in Callan for the purpose of collecting information for a report as to the number of school-going children, if there is any increase or falling off in the attendance, if there is any objection on the part of parents to send their youngsters to Father O'Keefe's academy, and many other little points of interest to the Board.

THE LIMERICK ADDRESS.

Dean O'Brien and the Rev. E. Costello have issued an address to the 1,600 priests who signed the "Limerick Declaration" to signed the requisition for the Home Rule Conference. They say—"The crisis has now come. The priests and people are belied, abused, and misrepresented. We must try to secure peace in our days by a national autonomy of our country, or defy our own consciences, and leave the heritage of woe to the future. We may not succeed—success is in the hands of a wise Providence—but we shall perform a duty which will render the work of our successors a necessity, and of which independent and true men shall be proud."

JAMES STEPHENS.

A correspondent of the "Dublin Freeman's Journal," from Paris, a few weeks since, says: "I heard this evening that James Stephens, the 'Head Centre,' who escaped from Richmond Prison, Dublin, in 1865, is expected to arrive here in a few days from New York, where business has not favored him."

One of our Irish exchanges, tells us in the gravest manner imaginable that "An old woman named Catherine Foley, otherwise Catherine O'Brien, charged her husband, Michael Foley, before the magistrates at petty sessions, to day, with marrying her in February, 1865, having been married to a Margaret O'Sullivan, now and then alive."

The Postmaster-General has been appointed Postmaster-General in succession to Mr. Monell. The latter arranged to hold office until October, and his successor has not yet been officially named. The new Postmaster-General will probably be a member of the House of Commons.

The Dowager Marchioness of Queensbury has given £20 the Home Rule Association.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

President Castelar recently declared that he would continue to employ all military men in the army, no matter what might be the political creed in antecedents; he also announced the following programme. First, Reorganization of the army, and a complete restoration of its discipline. Second, Settlement of the dispute with the Cantonal governments, which was now nearly at an end. Third, Contracting to the narrowest limits the existing Republic for security of public order. It is reported that the German Government has two Cavalry officers at the Carlist headquarters. Report has it also that the mainstay of the Intransigent navy, the frigate "Tormoan," is unworthy and that we may confidently look forward to a speedy dissolution of the insurgent fleet. The insurgent fleet of Cartagena demanded a ransom of \$10,000 for four merchantmen recently captured by the fleet. On Thursday the Government fleet appeared off the port of Cartagena and formed in line of battle. The insurgent batteries on shore instantly opened fire without effect. The insurgent fleet lay inside the harbor and manifested no desire to engage. The reason of their inaction has been justly attributed to their demoralized condition. Never very formidable they have still further weakened their avowed strength by party dissensions. The leaders are quarrelling amongst themselves and military discipline is for the present virtually discarded. On the return of the insurgent fleet from Valencia to Cartagena the crews of the "Tormoan" (which is a trolley old tub) and the "Mersey Navy" revolted. Before the insubordination was repressed, many of the mutineers were killed and wounded. To still further harass them in the present critical condition, the convict soldiers of the Intransigents have voted and demanded supplies of clothing, payment in fact all the privileges of mercenaries fighting for a cause for which they cared nothing.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

It transpired in the trial of Marshal Bazaine on Saturday that he exclaimed, on seeing his troops abandon the stronghold of Metz on the memorable 18th of August, "What can be done with such troops?" M. Regnier, an important witness for the prosecution, was absent when called, at the closing of the trial on Tuesday. A Paris dispatch to the London Telegraph says Regnier stipulated that three questions only, which he should be allowed to designate, should be asked in his examination by the Bazaime Court-martial. In case his demand should be refused, he declared his determination of leaving France without testifying. Regnier's strange conduct is attributed to the fact that he is believed to have been in the pay of Count Bismarck during the Franco-Prussian War, and to have acted as a spy for the great Prussian statesman.

THE REVOLUTION IN COAHUILA.

The revolution in Coahuila is regarded as ended. On Saturday after his defeat, the revolutionists succeeded in securing General Lepida near Candia. He renounced his position, to which he was elected by the people, and submitted to the authority of the State Congress which deposed Manzanar and elected Dr. Salas Governor. His followers will surrender. Salas held by Federal troops, who confine themselves to sustaining the authority of the General Government, leaving State authority to settle local disputes.

OUTRAGE BY ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

A brutal outrage at Portsmouth, England, a few weeks since, was committed by a British soldier named Parish, Master-at-Arms on H. M. S. "Active," was proceeding along on the sea-wall at Southsea, when he was set on by two soldiers of the Royal Marine Artillery, who robbed him of £3, cut his throat, and threw him into the sea. He was found in the water by members of the Coast-guard, and sent to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslemere.

A DEFAULTING PRINCE.

Charles Bradlaugh at a recent lecture in New York, speaking of the corrupt English aristocrats, said: "We have a Prince of royal blood—the Duke of Edinburgh. He paid a visit to the colonies, and we allowed him £3,400 to pay for the presents he made there. We did not ask him for the presents he received, because that would not have been nice, and if we had, we should not have got them. We did not expect, however, that he paid the money he claimed for presents. Well, the colonial journals said that the Duke of Edinburgh and his committee to pay no small proportion of them. And in a time-book I found among over due balances of absconding and dead paymasters, the sum of £250, borrowed by the Duke of Edinburgh, as Paymaster of the Galates, from the pay-chest, which he had forgotten to return. If that had been President Grant, would not the papers have rung with it? I don't mean that virtue or vice is not necessarily an attribute of a monarchy or a republic. You may have a vicious monarchy, or a virtuous republic, but under a monarchy, even if the people do their duty, they may still have to grumble and bear a great deal."

ECHOES FROM THE EAST.

RIOT IN INDIANA.

A riot of sixty disguised men, attacked a party of seven Deputy Sheriffs who were guarding the jail at Centerville, which workmen are tearing down to remove to the new county seat. After firing one hundred shots from small arms without serious results, a six-pounder cannon, loaded with spikes, nails and scrap iron, was discharged at the door, which being demolished, the mob occupied the Sheriff's residence, in the front part of the jail building. After a parley, the Deputy Sheriffs surrendered conditionally. Thirty men took possession of the jail and occupied it, expecting another attack by a larger party with cannon, from Cambridge city. Richmond is threatened with an attack, for the purpose of taking the county records back to Centerville.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior decided, on Tuesday, in the case of the Dardanelles Mining Company, that the protest made by the former against the issuance of a patent to the latter, is invalid, because it was not properly verified, having been acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada in California. This decision gives an important construction to the Mining Act of 1872, by establishing the principle that the protest therein required must be verified within the Land District in which the contested claim is situated.

A PRIEST MURDERED AT TRAFLET.

The Rev. F. T. Treadwell received a telegram on Saturday informing him of the murder of Bishop Deveraux at St. Pierre near Newfoundland, on the 13th inst. The deed was perpetrated in a small apartment adjoining the sacristy of the Church of St. Jean de Dieu. While praying on a kneeling stool, before the performance of his daily mass, the prelate was seized by two men and stabbed with knives, which were left behind by the assassins. They escaped by means of a passage way which leads from the sacristy to the convent, and through which nuns are accustomed to pass.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

The Stokes trial has at length concluded. District Attorney Phillips finished his address on Wednesday morning. Counsel Fremeau, for the prisoner, then summed, and the case was given to the jury, who retired, and after long deliberation, returned a verdict of "manslaughter in the third degree." Stokes is sentenced to four years in the State Prison, at hard labor.

AN EXECUTING SCENE.

On Tuesday last, during the trial of James Kingswell for the murder of Francis Malone, a son of the latter burst into the court-room, and made a savage attack on the prisoner, whom he endeavored to stab with a bowie-knife. He was prevented from injuring him, however, and carried from the court-room, crying for vengeance against the murderer of his father.

THE KELSEY MYSTERY.

The case of Charles G. Kelsey, whose remains were supposed to have been found on Long Island, has been at length disposed of by the Coroner's Jury. Last week they returned a verdict that Kelsey came to his death by brutal treatment on the night of November 4th, 1872, at the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury. They also found that a number of persons aided and abetted the outrage.

JOSEPH ARCH.

It was thought by many that Joseph Arch would proceed at once on his lecturing tour through the United States; but a telegram from New York announces that owing to his unavoidable detention in Canada, the great reformer will have to postpone his tour until next summer. In the meantime he sails for his native land, England.

IT IS A POOR SATISFACTION TO THE VICTIM.

It is a poor satisfaction to the victim of his cupidity to know that Tuntion, the defaulting cashier of Atlantic Bank of New York, will set up as a defense, that the Directors were fully aware of the fact of his speculating with the funds of the bank, and consented to the illegal transaction.

In consequence of the heavy rains and the destruction of the cotton crop, the greatest destitution exists in Alabama, in the counties of Sumter and Marengo, in particular. In those counties there is actual starvation, and unless help is rendered during the winter months, many persons must perish for want of food.

THE ALLEN-HOGAN PRIZE FIGHT.

The fight between these two worthies, which was announced to take place in the early part of the week, did not come off. For some reason or other, it has been postponed till the 11th of November.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

THE FARMERS' UNION OF LOS ANGELES.

At a Convention of the Farmers' Union, held last week, in the District Court of Los Angeles, Mr. Peck who was elected unanimously to the Chair, introduced a series of resolutions, denouncing the present riparian law as provocative of difficulty and practically bad, and declared it to be the duty of the State to possess and control all the water in the State, and that where the ownership of water is held to public detriment, it should be condemned to the public. That all waters, after passing their source or springs, should belong to the people. That it is the duty of the State to create a new branch of government, to be called the Department of Irrigation, with the necessary officers to practically carry out the objects of such Board. The resolutions entered into details in relation to the distribution of water, and the final resolution provides that a copy of the resolutions be given to each of our representatives in the Legislature. Governor Downey gave his views on the subject in considerable length.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided the case of Wines & Co. vs. Gleason, involving some mineral lands in Shasta, California, in favor of Wines & Co. The Secretary has also decided the case of Mason & Sons and Mark Shepard vs. the Western Pacific Railroad Company in favor of the former. In this case Mark Shepard settled on and improved certain land in Contra Costa county, near Mount Diablo. He was elected County Judge, and the law required him to reside at the county seat, but he kept up his connection with the tract through agents. It was decided that his right was such as the location of railroad lands could not disturb.

John O. Heenan, the celebrated pugilist, died on Saturday morning on board the Union Pacific train, near Green River Station. He was en route from Colorado to California, where he hoped to build up his shattered constitution. For several years his health has been gradually failing, and by many it is believed, that his health had been tampered with previous to his fight with Tom Sayers, champion of the English prize ring. With many of the faults of his class, Heenan was yet a "good fellow," generous and free-hearted and many will be sorry to learn that he has fought his last fight, and gone down-passed on from time to eternity.

On Saturday night while the tug *Halcyon* was towing a vessel from Port Berkely, W. T., to sea, an altercation took place between two firemen named Brown and Thomas. Several blows were struck by both parties. In the struggle Brown fell overboard. The engine was immediately reversed and a boat lowered, but nothing was seen of the unfortunate man.

The Indians on McLeod river report the finding of the body of the man Crooks, who has been missing. Justice Knox, of Shasta, started week last with Deputy Sheriff Whiting, intending to hold an inquest on the body and to bring in the murderer, who the Indians say is one of their number, and they express a willingness to give him up to the officers.

The work of getting the *Kedraque* ready for sea continues unabated, and the work performed by the large force of men employed on her tells wonderfully. It is said before another month rolls around she will be about ready for the service.

Two fishermen near Anaheim Landing had a difficulty a few days ago, while fishing together. One was killed and his body sunk in the creek. The father-in-law of the murdered man suspected foul play and succeeded in eliciting a confession from the murderer, who is still at large.

The Union has congratulated the citizens of San Diego upon the prospect of a speedy termination of the condemnation suit pending in the District Court, whereby the Texas Pacific Railroad Company secure the right of way through the city along the chosen route.

A Vicious Purpose.

Viewing with dismay the daily accessions of the Catholic clergy to the Home Rule movement, the English writers have settled down to the accomplishment of an object, which the powers of darkness alone would think of attaining. The jealousy of our Protestant fellow-countrymen is to be aroused—suspicions of bodily harm, of loss of property, and of every thing they cherish, are to be created in their minds, in order to light a blaze of bigotry which will set Irishmen of every religious creed at each other's throats. The Daily News, the Telegraph, the Standard, the Pall-Mall Gazette, the Post—every journal of influence—appears to have got the word to "revive ancient feuds, to embitter party and sectarian feeling, and to set man against man, brother against brother. It is general work for Englishmen, and they are beginning with vigor. To defeat the Fenian purpose of the British press, Protestants and Catholics have only to vie with each other in the practice of forbearance and toleration. It is not for love of Protestants that this new game—or rather the old one—is being played, but for a hatred to Irishmen of every creed.—Dublin Irishman.

Kilmainham and Its Associations.

(Continued from our last number.)

Such were the men who succeeded to the possession of the Priory of the Templars. During this period the mountain chiefs still followed their war on the Priory of Kilmainham, at one epoch only being in harmony and peace with its possessors. In the reign of Henry the Fifth, Thomas Le Botiller, Prior of Kilmainham, publishing his intention of going to France to fight in the ranks of King Henry the Fifth, obtained sixteen hundred volunteers from the Irish hills, who assembled here, and departed for the wars under his command. At Rouen they performed prodigies of valor, and aided mainly to the victory of that place. In Cressy and at Agincourt their resistless charge was as desperate as ever their descendants made many a century after against the same hosts and under the same flag in the bloody field of Peninsular warfare.

So the course of events ran on around this old place. Sometimes it was in the possession of warriors—sometimes of abbots—and their monks—sometimes the hymn and the wild bird's song alone broke its silence, and sometimes the slogan of angry foes or the walls of wounded and mangled men broke upon the air. Now in the calm October evening it is tranquil as if the apposed ghosts of the dead hovered upon its stretches.

At gender bridge there was a battle fought between the citizens and the O'Tooles. Across the flowing river the contending hosts strove and struggled whilst the stream ran red with blood. Surely it is quiet enough now.

Thus the years have rolled over Kilmainham. At one time measured out for the patrimony of a prince, at another the camping ground of a great host, again the domain of a monastery, or the battle-field of hostile armies, the ages have passed over it to mark it with memories that survive its dust. Here Roderick, king of Connaught, led his troops against the conquering Strongbow, and made him sue for terms upon this field. So far did the Irish prince humble the Norman robber, that he acknowledged him as his sovereign, and swore allegiance to him as his king. Humbly enough did the grasping baron stand beside his liege lord's bride, as he marched at the head of his troops down those slopes across the ford of the Liffey and over the heights of Castleknock, and amid all the glory, pride, pomp, and circumstance of war the army of king Roderick passed in splendid pageant from those uplands. Never was such a sight of triumph beheld here after until Art O'Kavanagh came again at the head of another line of those Irish warriors, who carried defeat and dismay into the Palemen, and spread far and wide the terror of their name and prowess.

From all these varied uses there came yet a more signal change upon the land. Charles the Second decreed that a fortress should be built here for the garrison of soldiers who had served in his army, and yonder it arises, built according to the ordinance near the site formerly occupied by the Castle of Kilmainham—the old residence of the Templars and Hospitalers of the holy wars. Round about its walls and within its precincts lie the bones of the Abbot Malinthead and his monks. There is interred the honored dust of the fated but triumphant slain of Clontarf. Donagh, the grandson of Brian Boroihme, and many a chief of Brian's host lie there in the peace that falls upon them out of the depths, the silent years have gone through their revolutions—summer and winter, spring and autumn, whilst they rested there since. Men who had it from their fathers, and they from theirs, tell their children that in that burying-ground the son of Brian, Murrough, has found his grave; nay, even they point out the spot. As if to corroborate them, many years ago an old cross, one of those antique stone crosses peculiar to our country, fell from its base, and in the socket were found many Danish coins. In the Royal Hospital there is still shown to the curious a ponderous sword eaten with rust and age, consumed by the gnawing tooth of time, which tradition assigns to have been that of Prince Murrough. Is it the blood of the slain invaders that has gathered upon it in those brown incrustations? Warm from the grasp of the hero's hand, it must have been laid down with his corpse; red with the gore of battle, it must have been consigned to the repose from which it has been raised only to make the wonder of a chance visitor.

In the memory of such vicissitudes as this old spot has seen, how deep the suggestions that rise within the soul. All the life and passion, all the scheme and plotting, all the blood and caves that have sunk like fleeting visions down this sword. Yet here lie, in this October evening, the sunset rays glinting and tinting every blade of grass, every elm and ash, every flower in the mead, and every ripple on the stream, as in the days of Con and Malinthead, Roderick and Art. What a glorious land it was this land of ours—in other times, when the birds sang its joy in such ecstasy as a bird in the forest, whose tones shrill out at a heart of happiness. A poet, worthy of the days of Ireland's most poetic fame, catching the spirit in which the harp once rang in bower and hall, pictures his country in the time of a great and wise prince, Cathal More of the Red hand, son of Turlogh, king of Connaught, who died in the year 1224. Solemnly, like a dirge, its echoes fall and mingle with the vesper bells that ring in the hush of eve:

"I walked entranced
Through a land of morn;
The sun, with wondrous excess of light
Shone down and glanced
Over seas of corn.
And lustrous gardens, bright and left,
Even in the clime
Of resplendent Spain
Beams no such sun upon such a land;
But it was the time,
Of Cathal More of the Wine-red hand,
When stood high up to meet the dawn
By my side a man in a daisied and gold
Of princely aspect and port sublime,
Him queried I,
"O, my Lord and Kahn,
What clime is this, and what golden time?
When—"
"The clime is Ireland, and the golden time,
Is a clime to praise, and a golden time,
And it is the time, the green and bland,
These by the day we have been glad to find;
Of Cathal More of the Wine-red hand,
And echoing trees, and daisied corn,
And a dome rose near me as by a spell,
Whence flowed the tones that to my ear
Of silver tones,
And many voices in wreathed sweet, and silver tones,
And their thrilling chime
Fell on my ears
At the heavenly hymn of an angel band,

It is now the time,
Those be the years
Of Cathal More of the Wine-red hand."

O sweet singer, numbered long among the dead and gone, how mournfully thrills thy melody! Was such the song of Israel by the waters of Babylon, when the singers wept, remembering fair Zion, and Iona Bethany, and the lakes of beauteous Galilee? Did thy lyre gain its tenderness from the touch of woe and desolation, and suffering? Or was its music wrought from faint echoes that trembled down through the airs of distant ages, and by some wondrous sympathy of thy nature, fell upon thy listening soul to be interpreted to all men and all time? Across the stilly wood there comes a soft breeze that, it may be, answers me in its low murmuring; it plays amongst the reeds on the pool—it ripples the broad river, and whisks the dust on the white road, and is gone, as thou art. What a life or joy, melody or beauty, but a passing breath?

From those old times passing down to days more modern, Kilmainham has grown into a suburb with many agreeable residences about it, and in its streets, that look like those of a rural village. Some of the most eccentric, some of the most base, and some of the most admirable characters in our recent history have left their names as heirlooms to the place. Few are there who do not connect the memory of the old Court-house with that of Bully Egan, the generous, brave, and impulsive Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He was a large, dark, and burly man, as we find by his portrait framed by a master hand in Ireland Sixty Years Ago. He bore all the characteristics of a good-hearted character, except in one respect, and that was when it was necessary to fight a duel—a task from which he never shrank. Then Bully Egan knew no fear nor tenderness, although upon some of these occasions his better nature broke out upon him. He fought at Donnybrook with the Master of the Rolls, in consequence of some insult he conceived that judge to have put upon him in court, and as it was known the precise day and hour it would come off, a large crowd of spectators gathered to enjoy the fight, which Bully Egan contrived to intermingle with every scene in which he was an actor. The Master of the Rolls had a right to the first shot as the parties had tossed for the decision of that serious matter, and the duellists having taken their ground, the Master of the Rolls fired at Bully Egan, and missed him. This exploit satisfied the judge, who was walking away very coolly saying his honor was satisfied, when the hoarse voice of Egan stopped him, and recalling him to his post exclaimed that he should have a shot at "his honor." When, in obedience to his command, the judge, related to his place to be shot at. Egan, about whom it was said that he would not humor him, or be bothered with killing him, and called on him to come "and shake hands, or else go to the devil." This, it need not be said, the Master of the Rolls did, and ever after the men who had met to take each other's lives became fast and firm friends. Another of the curious duelling incidents in which he appeared, was that where Jerry Keller, the barrister, and Egan were engaged upon opposite sides in the same suit. The case was heard at the Assizes at Waterford. Keller and Egan fell out, upon some point of law which they were discussing, and their argument growing earnest, both retired from the court to decide the matter by a duel. They crossed the river Suir in a ferry, to gain the country of Kilkenny. Henry Hayden, a large man, and justice of the peace for the county, when he heard of it made for the scene of contemplated battle, and arriving as they were preparing to fire, got between them. Peremptorily he was commanded by both candidates for honor to get out of the way, or they would first shoot him, and then break every bone in his body. He declared his authority as justice of peace. They told him they did not care if he were an angel from heaven, they would not mind him. And, terrifying him by their determination, he got out of the way, when they exchanged shots without effect, and then returned to court. The cause of their absence was generally known, and the bench, jury, and auditors were expecting to hear the which of the belligerents was killed, when both walked into court. The Court-house of Kilmainham, however, bore testimony to the genial nature of this fierce duellist, for many a time, when passing severe sentence upon a criminal, he was known to exhibit his commiseration so far for the unfortunate wretch, as to shed tears upon the fate he was compelled to subject him to.

"A Vision of Connaught in the Thirteenth Century," by James Clarence Mangan, in the "Book of Irish Ballads," in Duffy's "Library of Ireland."

(To be continued.)

Great Men.

We always think of great men as in the act of performing the deeds which give them renown, or else in stately, grand, gloomy, and majestic. And yet this is hardly fair, because even the most gorgeous and magnificent of human beings have to bother themselves with the little things of life which engage the attention of us smaller people. No doubt Moses snuffed and got angry when he had a severe cold in his head, and if a fly bit his leg while he was sitting in the desert, why should we suppose he did not jump and use violent language and rub the sore place? And Caesar—'tis tolerably certain that he used to get the slippers in the dark, and found that Calpurnia had shoved them back under the bed so that he had to sweep around wildly for them with the broom-handle? And when Solomon cracked his crazy bone, it is unreasonable to suppose that he hopped around the room and looked mad and felt as if he wanted to cry? Imagine George Washington sitting on the edge of the bed putting on a clean shirt, and growling at Martha because the buttons were off; or St. Augustine with an apron around his neck having his hair cut; or Joan of Arc holding her front hair in her mouth, as women do, while she fixed up her back hair, or Napoleon jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a mosquito around the room with a pillow; or Martin Luther in his night shirt trying to put the baby to sleep at two o'clock in the morning; or Alexander the Great with the hic-cups; or Thomas Jefferson getting suddenly over a fence to avoid a dog; or the Duke of Wellington lying in bed with the mumps; or Daniel Webster abusing his wife because she hadn't tucked the covers in at the foot of the bed; or Benjamin Franklin parsing his corn with a razor; or Noah standing at his window at night throwing bricks at a cat. Mac Adair.

"A Vision of Connaught in the Thirteenth Century," by James Clarence Mangan, in the "Book of Irish Ballads," in Duffy's "Library of Ireland."

(To be continued.)

Great Men.

We always think of great men as in the act of performing the deeds which give them renown, or else in stately, grand, gloomy, and majestic. And yet this is hardly fair, because even the most gorgeous and magnificent of human beings have to bother themselves with the little things of life which engage the attention of us smaller people. No doubt Moses snuffed and got angry when he had a severe cold in his head, and if a fly bit his leg while he was sitting in the desert, why should we suppose he did not jump and use violent language and rub the sore place? And Caesar—'tis tolerably certain that he used to get the slippers in the dark, and found that Calpurnia had shoved them back under the bed so that he had to sweep around wildly for them with the broom-handle? And when Solomon cracked his crazy bone, it is unreasonable to suppose that he hopped around the room and looked mad and felt as if he wanted to cry? Imagine George Washington sitting on the edge of the bed putting on a clean shirt, and growling at Martha because the buttons were off; or St. Augustine with an apron around his neck having his hair cut; or Joan of Arc holding her front hair in her mouth, as women do, while she fixed up her back hair, or Napoleon jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a mosquito around the room with a pillow; or Martin Luther in his night shirt trying to put the baby to sleep at two o'clock in the morning; or Alexander the Great with the hic-cups; or Thomas Jefferson getting suddenly over a fence to avoid a dog; or the Duke of Wellington lying in bed with the mumps; or Daniel Webster abusing his wife because she hadn't tucked the covers in at the foot of the bed; or Benjamin Franklin parsing his corn with a razor; or Noah standing at his window at night throwing bricks at a cat. Mac Adair.

During the late war Dr. ——— entering the hospital surgery met Paddy Doyle, the orderly, and asked him which he considered the most dangerous of the many cases then in the hospital. "That," said Paddy, "is the case of an indicative jerk of the thumb, he pointed to where on the table lay a case of surgical instruments.

LIST OF PRICES!

NOTHING MISREPRESENTED!
An Ample Stock of Everything
at the Prices Quoted Below.

HAVING ARRANGED AND MARKED down the Great BANKRUPT STOCK

We will sell on terms more advantageous to the purchaser than any other house has this year attempted to do on this Coast.

Lot No. 1—500 Pieces Reversible Plaids, 25 cents a yard.
Lot No. 2—Silk Striped Grenadines, 12½ cents a yard.
Lot No. 3—700 Pieces Mohair-Stripe, 12½ cents a yard.
Lot No. 4—200 pieces Poplins, 25 cents a yard.
Our finest and superior make of Dry Goods, such as Velours, Silk Foulards, all Wool Poplins, Fongees reduced to 50, 62½ and 75 cents per yard. Extraordinary bargains.
Also, Japanese Silk-finished High Lustre Poplins, 25 and 35 cents per yard.
Also, Fine Abyssinian Silks, at 50, 62 and 75 cents per yard.
Black Silks, \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$1 75.
Ladies' Inquire for \$2 50 Black Bonnet Silk, never before sold for less than \$4 per yard.
All \$1 50 and \$2 Striped Fancy French Silks reduced to 75 cents and \$1 per yard.
Black Goods all reduced to the lowest possible price.
American Prints, 8, 9 and 10 cents per yard.
One yard wide French Prints and Satins de Chins, 18½ cents per yard.

House Furnishing Goods.

44 Sheet, 12½ cents per yard.
Crimson Red Table Linen, 2 yards.
Bedsteads, \$1 10, \$2 50, large size.
Towels, Napkins, and Table Linen, reduced proportionately.
44 Heavy Scotch Ginghams, 12½ cents per yard.
French Chambrays, 12½ cents per yard.
Heavy Belfast Flax Linen, 10-24 cents per yard.
Washable Patterns, Poplin Bees, 20 cents per yard.

SHAWLS.

Beautiful Wool Striped Shawls..... \$1 50
The Reversible Shawl..... \$2 50
Cottons, Napkins, and Table Linen, reduced proportionately.

Bargains in Fancy Department.

Joan's Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, 10 cents per pair.
The \$1 25 Kid Gloves for 50 cents per pair.
5,000 Ladies Silk Scarfs, 25 cents each.
1,000 dozen Corsets, 25 cents each.
Scarf Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Rosaries, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, at less than manufacturers' prices.
A great many other lines of desirable goods too numerous to mention, will be sold equally low.

At our system of business is one price, and no deviation. It will be needless for purchasers to offer a second price.

GLEESON & FELL,

634 Market Street,
Jy 13-14

GREAT ROUTE AND CONFUSION

In consequence of the removal of the

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

James O'Hanlon

Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices.
Call at 725 Montgomery street and see for yourselves

BOYS UITS MADE TO ORDER.

THE CHEAPEST STORE ON MONTGOMERY ST.

NORCROSS & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
REGALIA, LODGE SUPPLIES, MILITARY
AND NAVAL GOODS, FLAGS,
BANNERS, ETC.

MASONRY TEMPLAR, No. 4 Post Street, one door from Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Jy 14-15

Norton & Gavan,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
and Imported Goods, at Wholesale and Retail.
Jy 14-15

DRY GOODS.

35 & 37 Third St., (Near Howard), SAN FRANCISCO.
Jy 14-15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Dillon & Mrs. Kenealy

FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.

No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts., and at the corner of SAN FRANCISCO. Jy 14-15

ISAC SELIG

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
and Imported Goods, at Wholesale and Retail.
Jy 14-15

ASTROLOGER.

DR. JOHN BOLL, the most wonderful fortune teller in the world, can be found at No. 335 Pacific Street, between Stockton and Powell. He uses all kinds of "mediums," such as palmistry, cards, bones, etc., and can tell anything that is stolen, or run away, and cure drunkards from drinking. He will give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see him. Jy 14-15

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL,

Boot & Shoe Maker.

512 HOWARD STREET, (Irish-American Hall), SAN FRANCISCO. Jy 14-15

SELLERS & KING.

Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 19 Third Street, Cor.
Stevenson, San Francisco.

Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes; also, a large stock of Boots and shoes always on hand at lowest prices. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Jy 14-15

STEPHEN THOMAS,

PRIZE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

LADIES AND MISSES BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.
Paris, London and Melbourne. No. 143 Fourth Street, San Francisco. Jy 14-15

John Ledy,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

120 FOURTH ST., (corner of Minna.)

Men's Boots from \$2 50 to \$4 00
Men's Boots (best quality) from \$5 00 to \$8 00
Boys and Youth's Boots from \$1 50 to \$3 00
Ladies' Gaiters from \$1 00 to \$1 75
Misses' Gaiters from \$1 00 to \$1 75
Children's French Gaiters from \$1 00 to \$1 75
Children's French Gaiters from \$1 00 to \$1 75
ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. Jy 14-15

M. F. Walsh,

Fashionable

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

909 Market Street, (corner of Fifth.)
All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Boots, Philadelphia, Boston, Orders and repairs promptly attended to. Jy 13-14

Hugh O'Connor,

604 MARKET STREET,
Jy 14-15

PHILADELPHIA BOOT LEGS.

Boot Legs cut to order at short notice. Footing fronts and sole leather kept on hand. Jy 13-14

Thomas Healy,

Fashionable

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

677 Mission Street, (near Third.)
Repairing neatly done. Jy 14-15

DENIS WHELAN,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER

STEVENSON ST., (two doors from Third St.)
Opposite P. J. TARTAN'S.
Fashionable Boots Made at the Lowest Prices.
Repairing neatly done and satisfaction guaranteed. Jy 14-15

United Workmen's

San Francisco

CO-OPERATIVE

The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they thereby declare to the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

Sanders Dancing Academy,

New Montgomery Street.
APPLY DAILY FROM NINE O'CLOCK A.M. TO FIVE P.M.
SELECT PRACTICE PARTIES on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at eight o'clock.
—SUNDAY EVENING AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

[ESTABLISHED, 1857.]

Alfred Barrett,

JEWELER & WATCHMAKER,
No. 13 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of California Jewelry and Diamond Work made and repaired. Jy 14-15

Wm. H. T. Clark,

SILVER PLATER AND GILDER.
No. 31 THIRD ST., (near Market), SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Silver Ware Repaired, and Old Silver Whitened and Finished to suit equal to new. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive prompt attention. Jy 14-15

John Ward,

Roofing & Asphaltum Worker,
S. W. corner THIRD and STEVENSON STS.
Warranted from six to seven years. All orders executed with the utmost dispatch. Jy 14-15

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fire. Fire. Fire.

Boots and Shoes!

GRAND REOPENING!

M. WALSH,

No. 27 Third Street.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the late Fire, I was compelled to suspend my business for three weeks, to refit and enlarge my store, and get up a large and well selected stock, which I will sell twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any store in the city. Also several hundred pairs of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, slightly damaged by water, will sell for 50 cents on the dollar.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GET CHEAP

BARGAINS, AT

M. Walsh's

NO. 27 THIRD STREET.
Bet. Market and Mission, Jessie and Stevenson. Jy 14-15

Syracuse Boot & Shoe Store.

Nos. 904 MARKET and 3 ELLIS STS.

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Ladies' Gents' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Slippers at the lowest prices. A kinds of custom work done with neatness and dispatch. THIS STORE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD. Jy 14-15

MEDICAL.

Symbol of Life.

By Having advice and Treatment at Once of

DR. AIKEN, 504 Kearny St.,

Whose Most Approved Scientific System of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, (General and

Special Practice.)

Cures all kinds of diseases, including Deafness, Ear Discharges, Piles in the Head, Wounds, Inflamed Eyes, Sore Lids and Granulations, Dim Sight and Floating Spots, Opacities, Films, Cataracts, Cross Eyes and Nervous Blindness, Catarrh, Tumors in the Nose, (Polyp), Chronic Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption (with Spitting Blood, Night Sweats, Shortness of Breath, Emaciation, etc.) Heart Disease, Pain, Suffocation, Palpitation, Pleurisy, Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, Cramp, Water Brash, Flatulence, Pain in the Side, Enlarged Liver, Jaundice, Gall Stones, Constipation, Bilious Bloating, Bowel Complaints, Type Worm, Diarrhea, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back, Gravel, Irritability, and all Bladder and Kidney Diseases. Erysipelas, Sallow Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Scabies, Leprosy, Scrophulous, with Pains in the Head and Bones, Watery Discharges, Blisters on the Face, Ulcers of Throat and Nose, and other symptoms, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Palsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Convulsions, Delirium, Sleeplessness, Headache, Dropsy, Lead Poisoning, Bala-ne, Nervous and Organic Debility—All those serious recent and old standing diseases not understood or well-treated by the family physicians, or others. Do not suffer or delay.

THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED.

"Those preferring an educated and responsible physician for skillful treatment of any chronic or serious disease, without false pretensions or extortion, but who, considering of all, trusts his patients conscientiously to benefit and cure them, should apply to DR. AIKEN, 504 Kearny Street. He is very successful, and performs more genuine cures than any other in his important specialties. No matter what you have doctored in vain, do not neglect your health, for you can rely on him to cure you, if ever curable."—San Francisco Papers.

LADIES, Married or Single, can consult the Doctor on any delicate derangement of health with confidence and certainty of relief, and he is a gentleman who has no superior in the Specialty of Diseases of Women. The most easy, safe and speedy cure is assured of any ill-health, Trouble, Irritability, Suppression, Weakness, Disruption, Pain, Irritation, Spinal Affection, Retarded Development, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Sterility, Ovarian, and other diseases.

Avoid Sickness, Drug Poisoning, Danger and Uncertainty.

Have proper and reliable treatment and be well. Home and attendance for patients, as desired.

Friendly advice, best remedies for all wanting Medical or Surgical aid in this city or country. The strictest Adultery can always be relied on.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men. Whatever real or doctor's, permanently cured of debility or disease wearing on body and mind. No Mercury or Quackery. Separate rooms.

DR. AIKEN'S Sanitary Rules, Counsel and Cure, are worth \$1,000 capital to the unfortunate victims of habit or disease.

DR. AIKEN has the advantage of seeing and treating successfully every description of human ailments, and having thorough qualifications, extensive experience, with great skill in detecting the cause, and curing all classes of diseases, the afflicted who seek his aid will save time, money and risk.

"Vain is Wealth, or Fame, or Life, without Health."

Patients visited at home out of office hours. All medicines and needed articles supplied. Come prepared to arrange requisite treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fees reasonable—suited to the circumstances of all.

No Charge for Consultation.

Office hours—10 A.M. to 4, and 6 to 8 P.M.

Call or Address, 504 KEARNY ST.,

PALMIST AND OPTICIAN—504 KEARNY ST.,

N. E. Cor. California St., San Francisco.

Near all the cars, or can come to the door by connecting with Ferry and Cable street cars. Jy 20-15

THOUSANDS of testimonials can be seen at the COUG
DROP and CANDY DEPOT, 828 Market street. Warranted
to cure or money refunded. For sale by all dealers
medicines.

up in superb style, and fit for the accommodation of large social parties and military displays. It is one of the best Public Halls in the city. The new improvements deserve the attention of public speakers. In this Hall the movements of the audience create no noise whatever in the class of addresses.

WOOD AND COAL
ORDER OFFICE:—No. 329 Montgomery street, near
California. Yard and Mill, Barry Street, near foot of

going East. Call and make an offer at once, to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery

Permanently restores the hair after the scalp has
come entirely bald. Call at 511 Pine street and save
yourselves. aug16

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks. It is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people. It is the summary name for many things. It seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and character. It desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief. It would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, and our Poetry and History sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character; and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland. It would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive a greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"
JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

Answers to Correspondents.

P. J.—Held over. Explanation by letter, we concur.

LOS ANGELES.—Your remittance came to hand, and we regret you marked your communication private, else we would have extracted therefrom, as it hits the nail on the head. You will see that the subject you allude to regarding the Goulah, have also been asked by our Watsonville correspondent, but cannot for want of space and time be given in this week's number. The history of these perfidious and traitorous acts, were ventilated in the Irish and Irish American Press of 1858 and 1859 especially in the N. Y. Phoenix and Dublin Irishman.

ALSO AN IRISH CATHOLIC.—WATSONVILLE.—We regret your communication did not come sooner to hand, but you will see there are already two such letters from your vicinity inserted bearing on the same subject, however we cannot avoid to insert your very appropriate description of "The old fraud with the awful milky cognomen Being desirous to learn who this mighty man was. I happened to inquire and what was my utter astonishment to find that he is only one of our local, shallow-pated political hacks who is only distinguished for the certain failure of whatever he undertakes."

NORTONVILLE.—Thanks, for your exertions and information. The party who has been lately amongst you has no authority for soliciting or collecting for the NATIONALIST and as you will see has had no business connection with this paper since July 10th last, beware of frauds and send your communications and remittances addressed Business Manager of the IRISH NATIONALIST, No. 409 Washington street.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

There are a great many extensive land-holders in California who have not the time or the capabilities to attend to the development of their land interests. Some are confined to the city by other pursuits, and some others lack the practical knowledge necessary to the profitable conduct of this business. The practice, therefore, of co-operative farming, or, in other words, the entering into a contract between the owner and occupier of the same, apart from a fixed rate of rent, is becoming very common every year. And so excellent have the results of this system proved to the operator therein, that it bids fair in numerous cases to supersede the ordinary cash payment rentals. In the sheep farming districts of Southern California, large tracts are frequently let to wool-growers, who, for the use of the land, return a fixed percentage of the profits of the wool and the increase of the stock. The landlord finds that this part of the arrangement swells to a considerable extent in a few years; and, in fact, puts him in possession of a sufficient quantity of live stock to commence the business on an independent basis; while the producer is not clogged by the necessity of paying a monthly or a yearly stipulated sum. Then this rule allows a more generous expenditure in fencing improvement, etc., than if the other method was in practice. In Marin county this co-operative dairying is carried on extensively, many settlers holding their lands on these terms of a share of the increase and produce.

NOT ALL BRITISHERS.

It has often been remarked, by Englishmen abroad when meeting Irishmen that we are all of one nationality we are all in fact Britishers. This is perhaps the greatest mistake, that wonderful example of educated stupidity, the traveling Englishman can make. We are not all Britishers, and thank God, there is a vast difference, between us. We are by no means willing to be responsible, for all the sins and stupidities, of the native of the sister island. The traveling Englishman, has made an unenviable reputation, both on the European continent and on this. In the hotels, on the boulevards, of the opera, and everywhere in fact, where wealthy idlers are found, the rudeness, and egotism of the English snob is proverbial. We are not all Britishers. Between the Celt and the Anglo-Saxons there is a distinctive line, which the sympathy incidental to meeting abroad can never remove. The Irishmen in America does not acknowledge a brotherhood with the English men in America, as far as nationality is concerned—so the phrase we are all Britishers falls flat and unresponsive on the Irish-American ear.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Who that has once seen can ever forget the horrors of an Irish eviction? There is some thing so repugnant in the every detail of this most melancholy example of misrule and oppression: The ruined cabin, the miserable family, the hard-hearted, unrelenting agent, the wretched father that sees no hope in the future, the minions of the law, the bitter cold winds that strike the shivering forms of the evicted, —all form a picture which leaves an indelible impression on the mind of the spectator. After a scene like this, we naturally demand the cause of this evil and its remedy. Perhaps, to the Irish absentee landlord, the man who leaves to an unscrupulous agent the management of an estate distributed amongst an unsympathetic and impoverished tenantry, may be attributed the main cause of these fearful examples of wrong and injustice. So long as these outrages continue, so long will the immigrant ships freighted with the peasantry of Ireland leave the shores of that unfortunate, that beautiful, that ill-governed Island. But in the people themselves may be also found a grave fault, which is perhaps owing as much to the constant misrule and mismanagement as to that certain character of carelessness and indifference which long years of servitude and hopelessness have imbued. But we all hope for the time when the memories of evictions shall be but memories, and the gloom of Ireland's past shall be forgotten in the glory of Ireland's future.

AN ENGLISH REPUBLIC.

Every day the telegraph brings us intelligence, which confirm the fast growing opinions, on this continent, that the monarchy of England is resting on a very rotten foundation. "Vox populi vox dei" and the great and indignant protest of the English people, against, an effete, an enervated government, has shocked the ears of even royalty itself. There has grown up in England a race of reformers—men of large hearts and broad sympathy—untrammelled by custom in whose ears hereditary tithers have no weight, who with voice and pen, are urging the great reformation, which must eventually revolutionize England.

REJOINDERS.

"Still Harping on My Daughter."

WATSONVILLE, October 30, 1873.
EDITOR NATIONALIST.—I notice by the Clay-street organ, of Saturday last, that "Irish Catholic" of this place is "still harping" on the old tune. He says he has "given his name" to the publishers of that "Rice Water Organ," and to its agent here. His name! much anybody cares about the "name" of the conceited old jackanapes. The stupid bigotry of his production and its insipid drivel betray the author, to those who know him, just as well as if he had appended his real name to it. He is one of those unfortunate beings who are afflicted with the disease vulgarly called the "scribbling itch." He bores newspapers with his turgid communications until they get tired of him, and quietly fling his precious productions in the waste basket. He is a greater affliction to newspaper offices (as the Examiner for instance can testify) than Philosopher Pickett or Emperor Norton, and his communications don't contain half as much sense as those of either the "Emperor" or the "Philosopher." A fussy old demagogue of superficial culture and profound egotism he is, as I have occasion to know, of well known to "Young Irelander," who seems to take any notice of his slavish drivel. Indeed, he isn't a foeman worthy of anybody's steel, much less that of "Young Irelander's." But he is a representative of a class of "oily gammon" "Irish Americans" who, graduating at Tammany" or the "Bowerly"—the very worst school in the whole range of American politics—make loud pretensions to piety and patriotism, with a view to turning them to their own private profit. As politicians are valued in this country only in proportion to the real or supposed amount of their "following," the class of small beer politicians, to which this one aspires to belong, thinks it profitable to "make a show" of being in *et* the Church. In the American Protestant and non-church mind there is a very exaggerated, not to say false, notion about the political influence of Catholic priests over their flocks in this country, and this class of "Irish Catholic patriots" find their account in humoring that notion, and in pretending to be of importance with those who are supposed to control the "Irish vote." This is the real secret of the thin-skinned touchiness exhibited by certain zealots, when ever an honest mind and a master hand attempts to point out to the Irish race, at home and abroad the line of demarcation between the province of Church and of State, and to tell the truth about both, as history and philosophy present it.

I have seen life, and have had opportunities to studying men and their motives, possessed by but few, and the result of my observation is, that when a "fussy," "half-educated" old "foxy" rushes into print to "defend the Church," that he is after somebody's pocket,—that he is about to put up some "job" and wants the prestige of the "Church" and the backing of the "Irish vote" to help him through with it. Pardon me for giving more attention to this matter than the individual who has given rise to it deserves. It is not the individual but the theme and the class of "Irish Catholic Patriots" that he represents, which have led me into being thus prolix. And while I am about it, I will, "Yankee fashion," ask you a question. There in this community a vague suspicion that the editor of the Monitor has a personal reason for

his hostility to Father Sheehy. Perhaps the Rev. Father knows more of the history of the Goulah family than he chooses to disclose, and that the representative of that family who is in the office of the Clay-street concern, sits uneasily upon his editorial tripod while the patriotic young priest is in California. How is that? Is it really and truly the fact that we have a Goulah among us?—an off-shoot of the "Castle hack" and "informers" stock who appeared on the witness stand, against the Phoenix prisoners? If you know the history of that affair, let us have it—let the country know it. And can you give any information how one of the Irish "Goulahs," known as "Sandy," got possession of the Dublin Nation from John Cassel Hoey? Wasn't there some "Goulah" trick connected with that affair? It is due to the Irish race on this coast to let them know if there is a secret agent of Dublin Castle in the Clay-street concern! It is due to the Clay-street concern to clear up the dark suspicion in the public mind, if it is not so. And I trust it may turn out not to be the case, as I have a kindly feeling for the proprietors of that concern, and believe that they would be patriots if they didn't find their account in being slaves.

"AN IRISH CATHOLIC."

[On account of the crowded state of our columns, and the fact of having received your communication so late, we cannot give the desired information in this week's issue.—Ed. I. N.]

WATSONVILLE, October 28, 1873.

EDITOR NATIONALIST.—Dear sir—With feelings of deep and abiding regret, I have witnessed the controversy existing relative to the lectures of the Rev. Eugene Sheehy. This excellent, pious and unassuming gentleman came to our shores to raise funds for the erection of a temple to the living God! He was denied permission to collect in the ordinary way, and very probably proposed a course of lectures on the hopes and sorrows of the dear old land. Every true Irishman should have extended to him the courtesy and kindness to which he is so eminently entitled, but, I regret to say, that the soi-disant exponents of orthodox Catholicity saw fit to cavil at his mission, and like the howling derisives of Protestant ascendancy in bygone days, to arise the senseless and preposterous cry of "The Church is in danger!" The destructive policy of *divide et impera*, that has ever been the bane of Irish Unity, and consequently fostered by our hereditary foes, seems at present to influence some that should know better—that should strain every nerve to make us a united people irrespective of denomination or creed.

The Monitor claims, and justly, the right to criticize a public lecture, but had the Monitor a right to sneer at the "uniforms on the platform," or characterize the friends of Father Sheehy as a set of nobodies? They may not, it is true, have been millionaires, the true standard of respectability with the Goulah "pen writers" of that concern, but that they were high-hearted and patriotic, I am satisfied none will deny.

Father Sheehy is blamed for not stooping to servility in what was fair and consistent. The Reverend gentleman would undoubtedly obey but that there are things to which a blind obedience would tend to degrade the very spirit of manhood, every thinking Catholic will at once allow.

Yours sincerely,

VERAX.

A Crown Witness.

In June last, a young man, on whose character no stain had previously rested, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life for shooting at David Murphy with intent to kill. The prosecution rested on the evidence of a man named John Farrell alias Brady, whose real character has just been revealed. The man who swore that he saw O'Kelly running away after firing the shot, was recently charged before the Recorder with burglary, convicted and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. He also owned to the commission of eight other burglaries within a limited period. When it is considered that the trials which were held previous to the appearance of this immaeul witness resulted in disreputations of the jury, it is obvious that the third trial resulted in a conviction upon his evidence, and his evidence alone. The man fired at did not identify O'Kelly; Farrell, alias Brady, swore to him, however, and he now stands self-confessed a scoundrel of the deepest dye, upon whose testimony one would not hang a dog. It is manifest, therefore, that there has been a very great and a very serious miscarriage of justice. Edward O'Kelly, who now suffers the unpeakable agonies of penal servitude, is presumably an innocent man, because the one witness against him, whose testimony could establish his guilt, is admitted to be entirely unworthy of belief. Steps are being taken by the friends of O'Kelly to obtain a revision of the conviction; and they may be assured, at all events, of the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen in their praiseworthy efforts in the cause of justice.

BRITISH HOPES.

FROM THE DUBLIN "IRISH PEOPLE."

BY T. C. LUBY.

The following articles, which under the above heading originally appeared in the Dublin Irish People, is specially adapted to the present times: "Whatever may be their faults as a people, the Irish have at all events shown more tenacity in resisting their conquerors than almost any other nation. This quality, to which we have alluded in former numbers of our Journal we regard as their peculiar glory, and indubitably it has its influence on the minds of our English rulers likewise. In truth, failing through seven hundred years to make us one people with themselves, they have ever looked on Ireland as their weak point. Even to-day—in mockery of the hope with which they began to flatter themselves after the miserable abortion of '48, that the skirmish of Ballinacorney had ignominiously extinguished Irish nationality for ever—they see the national spirit once more reviving and waxing strong. As, in the earlier portion of the present century, to the consummate military judgment of Wellington (as we learn from his correspondence), the conquest of Ireland seemed incomplete, and England's hold on our island, under certain contingencies, the most precarious of all possible tenures, so at the present hour we are confident the wisest English politicians feel her dominion over Ireland to be more or less insecure.

"Still there are certain considerations and circumstances, which somewhat reassure them and ever and anon kindle in their breasts some hope that they may at last be able to secure at perpetual dominion over this island. These considerations and circumstances, while their tendency is to cheer and gratify the English mind in its grasping views of ambition, have at times, we must own, a proportionately depressing effect on the soul of the Irish patriot, who fondly clings to the hope of seeing the honor of Ireland yet fully vindicated by the triumph of the national cause.

"Of course the distress and 'exodus,' which smite and weaken the energy of the country at present, are among the chief grounds the Englishman has for cherishing the expectation that Ireland may be finally and irretrievably crushed. He hopes, through the agency of those twin curses, either to see the Irish race altogether rooted out from their own soil or else so outworn in strength and numbers, that perforce however reluctantly, they must 'give in' and consent at last to loose their individuality in what is nicknamed the 'Anglo-Saxon' population of the empire, shiploads of whom are to rush over to Ireland. Shall these hopes be fulfilled? Shall the fiery gerald Celt come to forget himself and be confounded with the colder and more unsympathizing Teuton? Shall this in very deed be so? Considering the enormous proportions of the 'exodus,' we do not conceal or deny the fact, that danger now menaces the existence of our race greater than any that ever struck at before. But still we have trust in the oft-tested vitality of the Irish Celts. We believe enough of stalwart Irishmen—shutting their ears to those, whether foreign enemies or domestic traitors, who would insidiously tempt them from the home of their sires—will, in the face of all trials, cling to Ireland, to fight and win the battle of her freedom when the appointed day comes to baffle her foes finally and for ever!

"Another source of hope to Englishmen, that they may yet be able completely to destroy the spirit of Irish Nationality, lies in their perception of certain defects, which, determined as we are not to flatter our countrymen, we must own, in our opinion at least, do exist to a certain extent in the Irish character. Let us explain the nature of the defects we refer to. Though, while viewing their struggle against England since the invasion as a whole, we maintain that the Irish race collectively have shown a tenacity and endurance hardly paralleled; yet, when looking to the particular struggles that have occurred in Ireland during the lapse of centuries, we find Irishmen sometimes deficient in persistency. True, if the Irish struggle fails to-day, later it is renewed again and again; but then Irishmen do occasionally lose faith and yield at the wrong time, when persistency would probably retrieve disaster. Perhaps, however, these remarks are truer with regard to National efforts in the present century of bad training, especially in the years immediately following '48, than with regard to our earlier struggles. We have also, in these latter days, seen men all agog to join a National movement, when circumstances rendered it impossible to do effective work, and, on the other hand, ready to throw cold water on the notion of attempting to do anything for the National cause, and prepared only to give in their adhesion to the 'disgusted party,' when circumstances at home and abroad invite men to action. As for the 'disgusted party,' we think a better name for it would be the disgusting party.

"Our countrymen should try to cure this want of persistency and this caprice, wherever they exist among them. They seem to us real obstacles in the path of freedom. We may be some what mistaken, however, in our views; perhaps, after all, Irishmen are not greatly more chargeable with these defects than the natives of other lands. 'Twould give us joy to find our notions so far mistaken.

"But the thing calculated to give the greatest possible cheer to the English mind would be a well-founded prospect of the revival of 'agitation.' For some years past the English had seen more or less reason to fear that the Irish people had found out that 'agitation' was the most ruinous system by which a people could

be entrapped, and had accordingly determined to be led astray by it no longer. Further, they had begun to fear that the Irish had found out the true method of working for their country and had adopted it. All this had disturbed their equanimity somewhat. Latterly, however, a gleam of hope has arisen that 'agitation' may be revived and the cause of Ireland thereby utterly ruined. English craft prays to-day to its idols for success to the worthies who have framed the National League. English craft prays that they may succeed in inducing the Catholic Hierarchy to sanction and inaugurate a system of political charlatanism in the shape of another 'agitation.' 'May the schemes of the leaguers prosper and Ireland be lost!' Englishmen of brain cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that, if the humbug of 'agitation' should once more find favor with Irishmen, then all practical work must, as a consequence, stop. In truth, if Irishmen in general 'went in' once more for 'agitation,' it would simply be a clear proof that they were a hopelessly impracticable race, beyond all chance of cure, unfit for and incapable of winning freedom; and that a man would be as rationally and profitably employed in trying to construct palaces of moonbeams, as in making any future effort to promote the independence, the prosperity or the glory of Ireland!

"But there is no fear that Irishmen will at this time of day make such fools of themselves, or allow a parcel of imbeciles and knaves to be fool them. They are not quite so 'green' as to throw up their caps for another 'agitation.' Verily we think that, some day or other, not very far off, the hopes of the leaguers and the astute politicians of England are destined to burst like soap-bubbles. We are next to certain that all these people must, sooner or later, come to grief."

All this latter portion about the "National League" men is applicable to our miserable "moral force" gulls and doggers of the present hour.

Marshal Bazaine.

Bazaine's trial commenced on the 6th ult. under circumstances which place it foremost among great trials. The illustrious prisoner stands charged with the highest crime known to man or to the law. He is accused of having betrayed his country by divers acts and willful omissions when her destiny depended upon his courage and honesty, and the exercise of all his faculties. If Bazaine had been true, Frenchmen say, to his native land, the terrible defeat which entailed the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and of £200,000,000 sterling, besides the honor and prestige of France, would have all been saved. By this surrender, Bazaine handed over to Prussia, three Marshals of France, six thousand officers, one hundred and seventy-three thousand soldiers, fifty-three eagles, sixty-six mitrailleuses, eleven hundred cannon, and three hundred thousand rifles, besides a large quantity of other material. As the former career of Marshal Bazaine has undoubtedly had some influence in fostering the accusation now brought against him, it will be advisable to very briefly review his past history. Born in Lorraine—that department which, by an ominous coincidence, gave birth to Marshal Ney (whose statue decorates the Place Royale at Metz) young Bazaine entered the French service—it is said as a drummer—in 1831, being then seventeen years of age. Four years afterwards he obtained his first official grade, during the first campaign in Algeria against Abd-el-Kader. An enthusiastic soldier, he, on the close of this campaign, volunteered into the Foreign Legion raised by the Christians in Spain to combat the Carlists of that day. Don Carlos deserted by his friends and driven into France, Bazaine returned to the French service with considerable reputation as a soldier, and a consummate knowledge of the Spanish language; from this time promotion came rapidly in his way, the out-break of the Crimean war finding him a general of brigade, in which capacity he commanded the French contingent against Kinburn. In 1862 he headed the ill-starred expedition to Mexico as commander-in-chief, and where for five years he remained, complicating, rather than solving, the problem he was sent to work out, receiving however, his marshal's baton in 1864, and leading home again the broken relics of his army in 1867. To this Mexican campaign may be traced the origin of many of those accusations which have recently been so unsparingly hurled at the head of the unfortunate Marshal. Returning home with no glory, he was accused by both Mexicans and Frenchmen of having ruined the Emperor Maximilian that he himself might rule in Mexico; of having sold material of war for his own profit, and of even having caused the murder of his wife, whom he left in France, that he might marry another whom he found in Mexico. Assailed by the public, he was, however, well received by the army and the Court. Suave, plausible and polite, he is by nature well adapted to please, and as much of his promotion is undoubtedly due to his courtier as to his military quality. Moreover, in a military point of view, he was a useful and very presentable illustration of that adage which unites the marshal's baton with the knapsack, a standing lure for replacements and a consoler of the conscript; and far too useful, from this point of view alone, to be shelved because glory had not waited upon him. He therefore, shortly after his return, received the command of the 3d Corps d'Armee, and found his headquarters at Nancy, in native Lorraine; and in 1869 the command of the guard was entrusted to him. Such is briefly the history of Marshal Bazaine previous to the declaration of war between France and Germany on the 19th of July, 1870. On this occurring he was re-transferred to his 3d Corps, whose headquarters were removed to Metz and afterwards to Buzenville, with the intention of invading Germany by way of Mayence with that army of the Rhine at whose head was the Emperor himself.

A poor woman who had deposited her hard earnings in the California Bank, discovered last week that she had lost her certificate. On making known her loss to the President, Mr. Ralston, that gentleman generously paid her the amount due, and charged it to his own account.

The Rev. Father Sheehy will deliver his Farewell Lecture at Union Hall on Tuesday, November 11th. Subject—"The Genius of Irish Liberty."

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co.
 PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co.
 JAMES GOULD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co.
 ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.
 T. K. HOWE.....Dixon, Solano Co.
 THOS. QUINN.....Pino, Placer Co.
 THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co.
 MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co.

CITY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CAPTAIN ROBERT K. CLARKE, the commander of the *Sunrise*, last week filed an additional bond in \$10,000 to appear for sentence on Monday next. His bondsmen were Henry T. Williams, William T. Coleman, Cornelius V. S. Gibbs and Robert H. Waterman, each of whom justify in the sum of \$5,000 each. The conditions of the bond are, that Captain Clarke shall appear before the United States Circuit Court on November 3d, at 11 o'clock a. m., and afterwards whenever he may be required, and render himself amenable to any and all lawful orders and processes in the premises, and not depart from the said Court without leave first obtained and shall appear for judgment and render himself in execution thereof, then this recognizance shall be void, otherwise to remain in full effect and virtue.

JOURNALISTIC FRAUDS.—A fellow named Dash, iell has become entangled in the meshes of the law, by falsely representing himself to be a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and victimizing several hotel keepers. The *Chronicle* remarks that the game of fraud practiced by this fellow is not an unusual one, and adds that it should be remembered by all that the representatives of reputable papers need never be in a condition to travel in any other than an independent and respectable manner, paying as they go. Any one who represents himself as a news paper man, and at the same time develops a disposition to forage on the community, may at once be set down as a swindler.

A move was made on Tuesday in the Municipal Criminal Court, in the case of Frank Rossi, at one time editor of an Italian newspaper published in San Francisco, who is on trial for rape. It was proved by the mother of the child that the little girl was affected by some virulent disease, which was communicated from the place of origin to the child's right eye, the sight of which was lost in consequence. Several physicians were summoned to testify as to the disease, but they did not agree. There is little prospect of a speedy conclusion of the case.

CAPTAIN CLARKE of the *Sunrise* was found guilty on seven counts of the indictment on Tuesday. The highest penalty of the law is five years' imprisonment for each count; so that, if the worthy Captain is treated with the rigor which his actions deserve, he will have the satisfaction of spending thirty-five of the best years of his life in prison, his bail, which was fixed at \$25,000, was easily obtained, and the gallant Captain is now at liberty.

The ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. Mr. Parrish of Oakland, for alleged immoral conduct with Miss Ingalls, is being held with closed doors. Sufficient of the evidence has, however, leaked out to show that the charges can be, for the most part, substantiated.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER, an employe of the U. S. Branch Mint, died suddenly on Monday. Deceased was a brother of Father Hugh Gallagher of St. Joseph's Church. He was buried on Tuesday, the funeral services taking place at St. Francis' Church.

MICHAEL REESE, the well known capitalist, was on trial last week in the Police Court, for assaulting his tailor, who charged him the exorbitant sum of one dollar for repairing two well worn garments, the property of the parsimonious millionaire.

At three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a man named Peter Hendley had a difficulty with a man on Pacific street, during which he was knocked down, and had a piece of his nose bitten off. The assailant made his escape.

DURING the period of the twenty-seven days ending on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, twenty-seven violent and sudden deaths had been reported at the Coroner's Office.

COLONEL P. F. WALSH, who was recently led a willing victim to the altar of Hymen, was serenaded on Monday evening by a number of friends at his residence on Turk street.

THE trial of Frank Rossi, charged with rape, was concluded in the Municipal Criminal Court yesterday. The jury after an absence of six hours, brought in a verdict of "guilty of assault."

The report of a conflagration at the Cliff House last week was entirely unfounded.

Ireland as it Is.

This, says the *Oakland Transcript*, was the caption of a well-written and eloquently delivered lecture by Rev. Father Sheehy at Brayton Hall on Friday evening. It was listened to by an attentive audience, more particularly with those who had been identified with the "green old side." The lecture was a historical as well as a descriptive one, and we regret that our space precludes an extended notice. The reverend gentleman is sojourning in this country but a short time, for the purpose of procuring financial aid for the new church of Rathkeale, county Limerick, Ireland. The zeal manifested is commendable, and we feel assured that his countrymen in this far off land will extend to him that pecuniary assistance which will enable him to carry out the object of his visit.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!

A reference to the list of stockholders in the Nationalist Printing and Publishing Company will suggest to business men the advisability of advertising in the "Irish Nationalist," as each shareholder considers himself a solicitor for the paper, and on the principle of "Live and let live" have determined to carry it out in all their mercantile transactions. We throw out this hint hoping that business men, knowing the large and increasing influence of the NATIONALIST, will consult their own best interest by taking our advice.—ADVERTISE!

NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The following is the list of Shareholders:—
 M F Cummings, Thomas Ryan,
 F F Bryan, Patrick McDonough,
 Dr P J McEwan, P M Toner,
 M J Goggin, David Goggin,
 Francis Foley, Thomas Brannan,
 John J Murphy, Jas J Caniffe,
 W V Gaffey, M J Wrin,
 John Kenecy, M A Clarke,
 James Allen, John Hagan,
 Thos C Maher, Thos McMamara,
 Daniel Sweeney, James Adams,
 Patrick Holland, John Flanagan,
 James Barrett, Daniel Harney,
 P J Casey, Thomas Callan,
 M Miles, Michael Byrne,
 Wm Sparrow, Thomas Donnelly,
 P A O'Sullivan, P H Lydon,
 Patrick Donohue, T K Howe,
 Frank Mahon, F Flynn,
 Thomas F Baines, M Greany,
 J A Hicks, J W Collins,
 John Corcoran, J H Dougherty,
 T J Dixon, James Ginty,
 John Herber, John Mallen,
 Henry Heron, Denis Coyne,
 P Ford, Thomas Burke,
 Lawrence Curran, Joseph Gleason,
 Matthew Noonan, Ed Noonan,
 Thos McNery, John O'Connor,
 Thomas M Conolly, B J Heavey,
 P McEntee, Matthew Kearney,
 William Jennings, R A St John,
 M M Fallon, J F Brady,
 R D Pitt, Hugh J Byrne,
 P W Greany, Nicholas Gillard,
 M W Stackpool, Thomas Callan,
 James O'Brien, J J Conlan,
 John Keiran, John Burke,
 Flanagan & Kennelly, J M Roach,
 M Cooney, S J Noble,
 K Kenney, Jeremiah O'Mahoney,
 J D Cusheon, P Hartigan,
 John Egan, Jas McKeage,
 F J Malone, John G Downey.

	PAGES
Architects.....	3
Amusements.....	5
Attorneys-at-Law.....	5
Brass Founders and Plumbers.....	7
Banking and Real Estate.....	7
Books and Stationery.....	3
Billiards tables.....	8
Barbers and Hair Dressers.....	8
Boots and Shoes.....	2
Commission Merchants.....	8
Clothing and Furnishing Goods.....	8
Cusheon's, J. D., Column.....	7
Coal and Wood.....	2
Dry Goods.....	2
Druggists.....	5
Furniture and Bedding.....	8
Groceries, Wines and Liquors.....	2
Gunsmiths.....	6
Hotels and Restaurants.....	7
Hats and Caps.....	8
Irish Directory.....	3
Livery and Sale Stables.....	8
Mirrors, Pictures, &c.....	8
Music and Dancing.....	2
Miscellaneous Advertisements.....	2
Medical.....	2
Merchant Tailors.....	3
Markets and Bakeries.....	8
Notaries Public and Collectors.....	3
New Advertisements.....	6
O'Brien's, J. J., Column.....	8
Printing Houses.....	6
Physicians and Dentists.....	6
Political.....	6
Stoves and Tinware.....	3
Hardware.....	3
Steamer Travel.....	3
Undertakers.....	3
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.....	8
Watchmakers and Jewelers.....	2
Wagon and Carriage Makers.....	4
Wood and Coal.....	3

MARKET REPORT.

[Corrected to Friday, October 31.]	
Wheat, California, # 100 lbs coast.....	\$2 25 @
" Milling.....	@ 2 25
Barley, # 100 lbs.....	1 50 @ 1 52 1/2
Barley, old, for brewing.....	1 50 @ 1 70
Oats, California, # 100 lbs.....	1 00 @ 1 45
Corn, # 100 lbs.....	1 35 @ 1 37 1/2
Flour, Superfine, # bbl.....	6 50 @
" Extra.....	5 75 @ 6 00
Buckwheat, # 100 lbs.....	2 00 @ 2 25
Bran # 100 lbs.....	19 00 @
Middlings, # 100 lbs.....	30 00 @
Beans, # 100 lbs.....	2 75 @ 7 00
Potatoes.....	1 15 @ 1 20
Onions, # 100 lbs.....	1 05 @ 1 20
Hay # ton, ordinary.....	15 00 @
" Extra.....	17 50 @
Butter, California, extra.....	55 @ 60
" ordinary.....	50 @ 57 1/2
Cheese, California.....	13 @ 17
Eggs, California.....	55 @ 57 1/2
Eggs, Oregon.....	50 @ 52 1/2
Eggs, Eastern.....	35 @ 40

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.
 THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 333 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair, and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in the market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of White Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for this purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HAZEL-FIELD, ROGEE & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr. L. TERRY, Elko, Nevada.

PICTURES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friends Kenny & Co. have taken and fitted up in superb style a large store in the new hotel building corner of Fifth and Market streets. They have lately returned from the East, bringing with them a large and well-assorted stock of pictures of more than common style of art. Their lengthened experience in the trade has enabled them to offer superior drawings, chromos, prints, and framed pictures at a moderate rate. They have now on exhibition pictures of a hundred classes and representative of scenery and life in all climates. When inspecting their varied stock, we naturally gave most attention to what was Irish. We found the Giant's Causeway, Vale of Avoca, Lakes of Killarney and other familiar places as they should be, as well as several delineations of muscular Christianity, which should be seen to be appreciated.

10,000 Men Wanted!

To buy Boots and Shoes of M. H. O'Connor, salesman with M. WALSH, 27 Third street.

New Advertisements.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
 MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE DISTINGUISHED COMEDIAN,

MR. SHIEL BARRY!!!

Thunders of Applause!

PEALS OF LAUGHTER!!!

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

Friday, Evening, October 31,

AND.....

Every Evening until Further Notice,

MR BARRY WILL APPEAR IN FALCONER'S DRAMA

PEEP O' DAY

BARNEY O'FOOLE.....SHIEL BARRY.

Saturday Afternoon, November 1st.

"Peep O' Day" Matinee.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,

EILEEN OGE.

Tobin,

Davisson,

& Co.,

Importers of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH,

AND GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
 Stationery, Small Wares,
 Pocket Cutlery, Linen Handkerchiefs,
 Hosiery, Dress Trimmings,
 White Goods, Yankee Notions,
 Etc. Etc. Etc.

Corner of Sutter and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO. je 28-tf

The above stamp is placed on the Goods

made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company;

and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an

unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house

doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a

trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made

goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to

sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our

trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor over did, and

our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a

trade which those parties in their petty meanness are

seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who

wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to

see that they are stamped as above.

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE

BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY. my24-tf

Kenny & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Pictures and Looking-Glasses,

Cor. Fifth and Market Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHROMOS, ENGRAV-

INGS, LITHOGRAPHS, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Framing and Re-Gilding at the Lowest Figures.

Goods will be sold on weekly installments, if required.

je 1-tf

MRS. S. MOORE,

Clairvoyant & Healing Medium,

(HOLDEN HOUSE) 523 KEARNY ST.

OFFICE—ROOM 40. je 28-tf

New Advertisements.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Steeple Chases,

HURDLE AND RUNNING RACES,

Open to all Horses,

WILL TAKE PLACE

Friday, October 31st, and Saturday,

November 1st, 1873,

.....OVER THE.....

Oakland Trotting Park Course.

THE STEEPLE CHASE PLATE OF \$300.

Two miles and a quarter; twice over the water jump.

Entries close October 17th.

THE OAKLAND HURDLE RACE PLATE

OF \$300.

Two miles; over eight flights of hurdles. Entries close

October 17th.

THE TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP PLATE

OF \$750.

Two miles and a half. Entries close October 10th.

THE RAILWAY PLATE (HANDICAP) OF

\$300.

One mile and a quarter. Entries close October 10th.

THE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE OF \$300,

FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS.

One mile. Entries close October 10th.

THE FLYING HANDICAP PLATE OF \$300,

Three quarters of a mile. Entries close Oct. 10th.

THE RANDLETT PLATE OF \$200.

For horses that have never started for a public race.

Gentlemen riders. Entries close October 17th.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PLATE OF \$100.

For Saddle Horses not exceeding 14 hands; catch

weights: one mile. Entries close Oct. 17th.

THE PIEDMONT PLATE OF \$75.

For Ponies not exceeding 13 hands; catch weight; one

mile. Entries close October 17th.

Full particulars can be had by writing to

F. BAXTER,

Oct 11-td P. O. Box 567 San Francisco,

WANTED

1,000 MEN,

TO SAVE

\$4 PER DAY,

.....BY BUYING THEIR.....

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

.....OF.....

P. J. SULLIVAN & CO.,

CORNER OF THIRD AND JESSIE STREETS.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!! AND THE

LOWEST PRICES!!!

.....CALL AND SEE THEIR.....

\$15 Business Suits. \$15

sep 18-tf

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S

PRISON LIFE.

I HAVE THIS BOOK IN THE HANDS OF THE

Printers and will send it post free on receipt of \$1 00.

Beautifully bound, \$3 00.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA,

Care National Steamship Company, New York.

Oct 4-tf

Dr. E. J. Pring,

[Member Royal College Surgeons, England. Licentiate

Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. O'Connell Lying-in

Hospital, Dublin.]

OFFICE.

N. E. cor. HOWARD and FOURTH streets.

OFFICE HOURS—2 to 5 and 6 to 9. aug 2-tf

Dr. Aborn,

OCULIST, AURIST, CATARRH, THROAT,

AND LUNG PHYSICIAN

Office, Laboratory and Residence,

213 GEARY ST. (above Stockton), SAN FRANCISCO

OFFICE HOURS—10½ a.m. to 3½ p.m.—6 to 7 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—An article that will firmly mend

Furniture, Crochets, Glassware, Statuary, Meerschaum,

Dolls, Toys, Lintels, and all ordinary household articles

likely to be broken, is as indispensable as it is valuable.

These requisites are to be found in the well-known

GRANT CEMENT, which is put up in tin cans only. It

invariably gives satisfaction, and is now for sale by

druggists, stationers, grocers, and the Grant Cement

Company, No. 417 Washington street (opposite the Post

Office) San Francisco.

J. D. Cusheon's Column.

J. D. CUSHEON

SELLS

HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS,

Collects Rents,

.....AND.....

Sells Every Branch of Business,

BOTH IN CITY AND COUNTY.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GREAT BARGAINS IN

Lodging Houses, and all

Other Business.

Office ---- 236 Montgomery Street.

WOOD AND COAL YARD.—\$555—Half interest is now

offered at less than half its value. Good stock,

horses, drays, large family and out-door trade. Apply to

J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

DRUG STORE.—First class business corner; reliable

trade. See J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

\$500 LIQUOR SALOON for sale. First-class stand

on the city front; handsomely fitted up; good

shop, shipping and saloon trade. For a bargain, apply

this day to

J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BRANCH BAKERY.—Good stand and trade; a bargain.

Apply to

J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

450 LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—The New England

Laundry, with 4 fixtures, horse, splendid wagon

and a business established for over fourteen years; well

located on Brannan street, between Fifth and Sixth;

sell at a positive sacrifice on account of the death of the

late proprietress. Apply to

J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BUTCHER SHOP.—Half interest for sale at a low

price. Apply to

J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

MILLINERY BUSINESS.—Handsome store;

THE HERO FINN.

FROM MISS BROOKE'S "RELICS OF IRISH POETRY."

Finn, the son of Conchobair, or Conchobair, as generally known as Finn Mac Cool, or Finn, in the traditions of the Irish, and their colony in North Britain or Scotland, was the leader of the celebrated Fionn, or Fionn, or Fionn, in the third century. He was general and son-in-law to the famous Irish monarch Cormac Uilleann, or O'Connell. "The character of the Fionn Commander," says Miss Brooke, "appears uniformly the same in all the Irish poems. In the son of Conchobair, we see every quality that is either interesting, amiable, or great. In the Fionn O'Connell, or O'Connell, we see every quality that is either interesting, amiable, or great. In the following beautiful character and description of this celebrated hero—

Superior to all warriors, in war,
"Midst stars of glory, Finn appear'd a star;
"King of mild majesty, and numerous bards,
His deeds of kindness brought their own rewards.
His heart the seat of courage and of love,
His mind was fraught with wisdom from above."
Keen to discern the future from the past,
O! Finn, for ever shall thy glories last!
Bright his blue rolling-eyes, and hair of gold,
His cheeks the graces of the rose unfold:
Each feature heart-rending, the potent shock
Of him, whose breast was the chafed rock;
Fame true to the highest page affords—
Mild son of Morn, and king of glittering swords.

* The value attached by the ancient Irish to superior knowledge, may be inferred, amongst different other instances, from what is related of the Fionn commander, in an old romance. "Finn," says our authority, "is said to have derived a portion of his knowledge from the waters of a magical fountain in the possession of the Thraeta de Danann, a single draught of which was sold for 300 ounces of gold." In the "Ode to Gaul, the son of Morn," Gaul, too, is styled by his bard, "patron of the schools' increase," as, says the commentator, "to be esteemed the patron of science, was (next to military renown) the chief object of ambition with the princes and chieftains of the ancient Irish." The modern Irish should remember this.

† A similar compliment is paid to Gaul, in the Ode to him just cited, in which his "breast, where strength and beauty strove, a single draught of which was sold for 300 ounces of gold." The Irish bards, in their descriptions of young warriors, often speak of "the breast like the chalky cliff,"—the side, white as the foam of the falling stream.

‡ Morn, or Muirne Monachach, i. e. the beloved maid with the gentle or engaging voice, was Finn's mother, and from whom he derived his palace of Almhain.

THE RISING OF '98.

With an Account of the Volunteers,
French Alliances and Expeditions.

(Continued from our last number.)

CHAPTER XIII.

(To be continued.)

ARREST OF UNITED IRISH LEADERS—BLOODY MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED—REFLECTIONS—JOHN SHEARER.

In February, 1798, the English, through the aid of Thomas Reynolds, became acquainted with all the plans of the United Irishmen of Leinster. Having learned that a private committee or privy council of the National Association of United Irishmen were to assemble on Monday, the 12th of March, 1798, at 13 Bridge street, Dublin, the house of a respectable Irish merchant, named Oliver Bond, the English formed a plot to seize or cut off those Irishmen. Accordingly, one Swan, a fellow in the pay of the English, undertook to attack and seize the private committee or privy council which was to assemble at Oliver Bond's. Cope and Reynolds having sworn enough to satisfy the English, a piece of paper or warrant was, as a matter of form, prepared at the English Castle of Dublin, Ship street.

It is very singular that, as far as arresting or surprising goes, the English were the first aggressors; for it does not appear that the United Irishmen ever issued any orders, or formed any plan to arrest any of the secret committees or English privy councils, although they must have known that such private meetings took place.

On the 12th of March, Swan, accompanied by a gang of thirteen mercenaries, called sargeants, all disguised in plain clothes, so that they might be mistaken for honest citizens, stealthily emerged from the English Castle of Dublin, in Ship street. Having obtained the password from the vile traitor Reynolds, Swan, pretending to be a United Irishman, pronounced the words, "Where's M'Cann; is Ivers from Carlow come?" and thus under a false pretence meanly got into Mr. Bond's private room.

The gang who accompanied Swan, being afraid of those Irish gentlemen, were all armed; rushing into the room where the unsuspecting and unarmed Irish gentlemen were assembled, they arrested them all; and one sergeant of the gang even threatened to blow the brains out of a respectable member of the committee or privy council if he attempted to stir one of the papers on the table; while at the same time those very sergeants, with their comrade Swan, afterwards tumbled about and made off with those papers, although they neither were members of the committee, nor had obtained the leave of the committee to touch the papers at all.

The names of the Irish secret provincial committee or privy council, arrested at Bond's, were as follows:—Oliver Bond, John M'Cann, Peter Ivers, Michael William Byrne, Lawrence Kelly, Lawrence Griffin, John Lynch, Patrick Devine, Edward Hudson, George Cummins, Peter Bannan, Christopher Martin, James Rose, Thomas Traynor, and Thomas Reynolds of Calcuttinn, Kilkenny.

On the same day Messrs. Emmet, Sweetman, and the two Jacksons were seized by the English faction. Pieces of paper or warrants were sent out against Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Richard M'Cormack and William Sampson, but those three escaped. In the blood-money list, which may be seen in Vol. V. of the National Library, there is an item referring to the arrests at Bond's. It runs thus:—March 16, Mr. Swan, expenses of coach and guards, etc., at Mr. Bonds, £23 13s. 6d.

The fifteen Irish gentlemen arrested at Mr. Bond's were hauled off to the English Castle of Dublin, in Ship street, a place where in old times bloody work has been done. Indeed it is probable that this gloomy ugly heap of stone

and mortar will be sometime or other pulled about the ears of the cunning old rats, which, 'tis said, burrow there, and devour all the Irish provisions they can get.

Would it not be well to found an hospital for wounded Irish soldiers or sailors on the site of that old pile; and as we can do nothing ourselves, why not petition or beg the English people, and the English queen, to remove that old English building? One thing is certain, that the disinterested English who reside in our Irish Castle don't get their health half so well as in England. Surely we ought to pity those poor fellows who have been "doing our business" for this last six hundred years. Would it not be well for us to try our hands at governing ourselves, and order these poor English to breathe their native air? Perhaps they might all meet with sudden deaths some day or other, and then we'd be blamed.

On the same day that the arrests took place at Bond's, other members of the committee were taken. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, however, as he was coming to the meeting, saw some suspicious fellows hanging about Bond's door, and byturning, escaped, perhaps, from being murdered.

On the 30th of March, 1798, the English paid military victory over the Irish, and the English secret committee or privy council sent out a paper notice or printed proclamation, which announced to the Irish that the English had given them the benefits of martial law.

Under this English law any Irishman may be shot like a bird, and the bloody villain who shoots most of the Irish is generally rewarded, best! It may be all very well to kill magpies, rabbits, or rats in this way; but to say that sacred human beings—whom the Scriptures say are made after the Creator's likeness—should be shot like dogs, is a monstrous piece of blasphemy! A pretty piece of business it is that some jabbering cut-throat Hessian is to be thrust into the virtuous family of an Irish farmer, with a licence or English indulgence in his pocket, to shoot Irish peasantry! Why, some of those Hessian murderers were, it's well known, taken out of German jails, and pardoned their villainous crimes, on condition of volunteering to cut the throats of the Irish at tenpence a day each! What right has any foreign ruffian to come on Irish soil to kill the lawful owners of the soil?

We hope to see the day when all such monsters will meet with their deserts, and be treated as Brian Boru treated the Danes at Clontarf.

After the arrests at Bond's, the National Association of United Irishmen, who might be called the Irish people, being deprived of those trusted leaders whom they had elected, and regarded as their chosen representatives and natural protectors, were left completely at the mercy of the English; and every Irishman knows what English mercy is. "English mercy was not with the dead," says Dr. Johnson; but to this North American Review, an able publication of the United Americans, keenly replied, "We should be glad to know when has English mercy spared the living?" If the English Catholic invaders, by seizing the best citizens of Waterford, smashing their bones with axes, and then dashing the groaning and mutilated victims down their own wild cliffs, intended to be merciful?—If the English Catholic settlers, by trapping and butchering the gallant unsuspecting chiefs of the O'Connors and the O'Mores, at Mullaghmast, intended to be merciful?—If the English Protestant invaders, by rushing on the women of Wexford, and murdering them around their own crosses, intended to be merciful?—then we must do the English the justice to say that the Irish nation have experienced many kindnesses from the hands of English swordsmen, and been loaded with favors by English musketeers, all which obligations it must be allowed that the Irish acknowledge with gratitude, if they are not willing to return with interest.

When the Irish leaders had been arrested in March, John Shearer took an active share in the management of the Irish Directory. No Englishman, when humanely giving up his whole time to plan conspiracies, to rob and murder Americans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Hindoos, Chinese, etc., could be more assiduous than John Shearer was, when he attended at the secret committees or privy councils of the United Irishmen. If being a moral man and a republican constitutes an immoral or criminal man, as the English said it did, John Shearer, George Washington, Socrates, Plato, General Jackson, La Fayette and Bolivar will go down to posterity loaded with infamy; for what signifies principle, if English or foreign ascendancy is propped up.

(To be continued.)

Men and Animals.

Men are born with animal natures. There is no difference between modern and ancient philosophers in their opinions on this point, that we inherit animal natures. It is a settled thing among all observers, that the same basilar instincts which exist in animals, inhere also in men. There is the same fierce, destructive nature in men that there is in the lion and tiger. There is the same combative nature in men that there is in the wolf and the dog in their wild state. There is the same cunning, artificial nature in men that there is in the fox. All the qualities in the animal kingdom, by which they defend themselves, and make their way in life, we see reproduced in men.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.—Powdered charcoal sprinkled over dressed poultry or meat will preserve it in good condition for a considerable period during hot weather. A few large fragments placed in the closet of a refrigerator will absorb the tainted or disagreeable smell which may have been produced by the damp air acting on the viands kept there for preservation.

Holland-Tide, and Holland-Eve Tricks.

BY GERALD GRIFIN.

HOLLAND-TIDE.

"Holland-tide," "Holland-eve," "Holland's eve," or November-eve, was once a merrier time in Ireland than it is at present; though, even still, its customary enjoyments are by no means neglected. Fortunately for "all the saints," in whose honor the feast is celebrated, it occurs at a season of the year when the pressure of want is less sensibly felt than at most others; and among a people who are generally speaking, so easily satisfied as to the external comforts of life, that a comparative alleviation of suffering is hailed with as hearty a welcome, as if it were a positive acquisition of happiness. The peasant sees, at this period at least, the assurance of present abundance around him. "He beholds a vast extent of land all cultivated, and burdened with the treasured produce of the soil—gardens of stubble covered with shocks of wheat, oats and barley, which look just as if they were intended to make bread for him and his neighbors—fields of potatoes, some in which the numerous earthen mounds, or pits, have been already raised; others, in which the first nipping frost that is borne on the November blast has emeraldized the stalks, and withered the leaves upon their stems. The stroke of the flail, and the clack of the water mill in his ear—the meadow land is green and fresh with its after-grass—and the haggard, or hay-yard, is stacked into a labyrinth with hay and corn. He is satisfied with the appearance of things about him, he thinks he has no business asking himself, whether any of these good things are destined for his use or for that of a foreign mechanic—he never stops to anticipate in fancy, while he puts the spade for the first time into his own little half-acre, and discloses the fair prospect of his labor, how many calls from the proctor, assessed tax-gatherer, landlord, priest, &c., may yet diminish his little store—he sees the potatoes, they are his and his pig's by right, and he and his pig are merry fellows for the time being, and while they procure a turf fire, or the smoke of a fire, to warm the little cabin about them.

Or if this last comfort is denied him, he can take his stick, and his "God-save-all-here," along with him, and make the best of his way into the spacious kitchen of the neighboring "strong farmer," or "middle man," or "small gentleman," or "half-farmer," when the festive evening above mentioned has arrived—here he can take his place among the revellers, and pay for his warm seat in the chimney-corner, by a joke or a laugh, a tale, a gibe, a magic sleight, a form of conjuration proper to the time—in short, by adding his subscription of merriment to the general fun of the meeting.

Just such a quiet, contented, droll fellow, forced to a most frolic November-eve party, at the house of a respectable farmer, in the west of Munster, upon whose hospitality chance threw the collector of these stories, on the 31st of October. The earthen floor had been swept as clean as a new pin; the two elderly rulers of the mansion were placed, side by side, on two venerable, high-backed, carved wooden chairs, near a blazing turf fire: their daughter, a bright-eyed, merry lass, (and Munster is as remarkable for fair faces in Ireland, as Laocashire in the neighboring country,) all alive with spirit and good health (that dearest dower of beauty,) was placed opposite, contending with, and far overmatching the wits of two rustic boys, the one the assistant of the village apothecary, the other the most favored of the two,) a wild, noisy, ruffled-faced savage, son to the agent at the "great house," as the mother gave me to understand in a whisper. The schoolmaster, the senechal, half-a-dozen neighbors, and a few, shy-looking, rosy-cheeked girls, looking forward with most unchristian anxiety and credulity to the cabalistic ceremonies of the evening and anxiously longing for the retirement of the scrupulous old couple, whose presence alone prevented their being immediately put in training in defiance of Father Manny and his penances, filled up the remainder of the scene around the fire—while Paddy, the groom, and the two maidservants, sat whispering together at a respectful distance, seated in shade upon the settle, at the upper end of the apartment.

HOLLAND-EVE TRICKS.

A fat-faced little urchin, clambering up on the back of one of the high-chairs, lowered from the roof of a sort of apparatus made of two laths crossed, and suspended from one of the beam-hooks above by a whipcord, fastened from the center. A large bag of apples was now brought forward from the corner of the room, and two of the sleekest and largest affixed to the extremities of one of the cross-sticks, while the other was furnished with two short bits of candles lighted.

When the balance was fairly adjusted, and the whole machine lowered to the level of the guests, it was sent twirling round with a touch of the finger, the fun being now, to see who would fix his or her teeth in the immense apple, while in rapid motion, and avoid taking, instead, the unwelcome pinch of lighted candle, which appeared to be whisking round in pursuit.

"Then, bad manners to you, Norry Foler," said the merry fellow before mentioned, addressing himself to a modest, blue-eyed, simpering maiden, who advanced in her turn of the "snap-apple," with a shy coquettish management of lip and eye, "only mark what a wenny, wenny little mouth she makes at it, because the gentleman is looking at her now, all o'one I hadn't seen her myself many's a time make no more than the one offer at a white eye that would make two of that apple."

And, as if to demonstrate the facility of the undertaking, he advanced in his turn with an easy, careless, swaggering confidence of his own prowess, and a certain ominous working of his immense jaws, which struck terror into the hearts of the junior spectators. The office which was displayed when he expended them, banished the faintest glimmer of hope; and when they closed, with a hollow sound, upon the devoted fruit, a general groan announced that the sports and chances of "snap-apple" for the evening, were at an end.

Next followed a floating apple, of still greater dimensions than the former, placed in a tub of clear water, and destined to become the property of him who should, fairly between his teeth, and without help from hands, or the side of the vessel, lift it out of the fluid. This created most uproarious mirth for some time, until the man with the jaws, in his own quiet, silent way, reached among the disputants like the genius of fate, and picking it off the surface as if it had been a walnut, retired in his corner, followed by the wondering and envious glances of the gaping juniors.

While these things were transacted above another group about the fire were occupied more interestingly, though not so merrily, in melting the lead, through the handle of a key placed over a porridge of water, and conjecturing from the fantastical shapes which the metal assumed, their own future destiny; in burning the beans (in which process, much to the dissatisfaction of the young housewife and her noisy sweetheart, the village apothecary's lad was observed) to burn quietly by her side, while the former bounced away with a "pop!" like a shot, and other innocent and permitted arts of the Ephesian letter.

These little minor tricks, were but child's play to the great girls, who were on thorns until the field should be left clear to themselves—when they might put in practice the darker and more daring ceremonies proper to the time—the drying of the shift-sleeve on the three-legged stool, and watching in the silence of the midnight for the shadowy resemblance of the spouse, who was to turn it before the fire; the sewing of hemp or rapped, the adjunction with a sage leaf, and all the gloomy and forbidden mysteries of the night, into which we shall not at present penetrate, these ceremonies not being peculiar or strictly national.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

OF THE

IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco.

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-stock Company of Irishmen, Irish Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics:

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC on IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual, assuming political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A specialty will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been as far as possible removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

A PHILADELPHIA friend complimented one of his sect who had just joined a regular church upon the new organ in the latter. "Why, I thought thee objected to such things as music in worship?" And so I do," was the reply; "but, if I must worship God by machinery, I want thee to have the best."

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

P. J. TANNIAN,

24 THIRD STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Martel and Sazerac Brandy, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskies. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum. dec-14

Major Jack's

HEAD-QUARTERS!!

Wines, Liquors, Ales and Cigars.

The Grand Hotel and Central Pacific Railroad Office on the right, Masonic Temple on the left, and the Hibernia Bank furnish the

Junction of Montgomery, Post and Market Streets.
JOHN STRATMAN.....PUBLISHER.
dec-14

J. C. HARRINGTON. G. W. LOFTIS.

Harrington & Loftis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Wines and Liquors

744 MARKET STREET,

Between Kearny and Dupont.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Bottled Ale and Porter, by the bottle, dozen or gross

constantly on hand. 67 Families supplied.

All orders promptly attended to. jly26-14

"SPIERS & POND SALOON"

COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS,

"JAMISON," "DUNVILLE," "MURPHY," "BURKE,"

Or any other good brand, and all other drinks.

HAYES & CO.....Proprietors.

"SPIERS & POND SALOON"

COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS.

m23-14

JOHN T. KELLY'S

Bar and Billiard Rooms,

840 MARKET STREET.

Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

my17-14

J. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

No. 515 California Street

Above Montgomery, next to the California Market

jy24-14

HIBERNIA HALL,

246 THIRD STREET,

McMANUS & MURPHY.....PROPRIETORS.

The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand. Dublin and London Stout, Irish and Scotch Whisky.

m22-14

HIBERNIA BREWERY,

HOWARD STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth.....SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST ALE AND PORTER.

MATTHEW NUNAN.....PROPRIETOR.

dec-14

T. P. WALL,

Cosmopolitan Sample Rooms,

No. 50 Third Street,

(BETWEEN STEVENSON AND MISSION STREETS)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Makes it a specialty to offer unusual inducements to customers, so that he may secure a considerable

Family Trade.

He imports directly for himself the finest brands of

WINES AND LIQUORS.

And offers them for sale at the lowest business profits.

He has reduced his SAMPLE ROOMS in an elaborate manner, and opened in connection therewith a large

apartment suitable for Society and Club Meetings, as well as a READING ROOM where the most important

daily and weekly newspapers are on file. His importations being specially intended for family use, he respectfully solicits a call and trial of the class, and price, of goods he offers to the public.

Good Bourbon Whisky, \$2 75 per gallon, or 50 cents per bottle.

Fine Bourbon, \$3 50 per gallon, or 75 cents per bottle.

Superior, \$4 50 per gallon, or \$1 25 per bottle.

Wines of all varieties at proportionate rates.

my 31-14 T. P. WALL, 50 Third St.

Yates' Branch Saloon

BILLIARD HALL,

Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars...English Ale and Porter on Draught...Ale, Beer and Porter Five Cents per Glass...Genuine Blackfordshire Ale.

jy24-14 YATES & CO., Proprietors.

B. C. DUFFY,

CIGAR

Manufacturer.

No. 950 Market Street,

Corner of Powell,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, and a general variety of Smokers' Articles constantly on hand. jly14-14

"Fredericksburg"

EINTRACHT SALOON.

545 California Street.

SCHRAMM & SCHNABEL, - - - Proprietors.

NABBY'S GRANGE.

SOME TROUBLE OCCURS IN MR. NABBY'S GRANGE—THE HONEST FARMERS MOVE FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

BEST STARKEN
(Which is in the State of Illinois.)
August 27, 1873.

Things ain't workin' ez smooth with us ez I good wish, in our movement for the relief of the hard-handed agriculturists of Illinois. We hev made some blunders ourselves, and besides, the farmers themselves don't show that abstract enthusiasm wich I wanted to see. They are too much devoted to things purely personal to take broad views of things.

Our first misfortune occurred in the election of officers of our Grange. I got a list of the officers, and went on to fill 'em. Mr. Cephas Billins was elected Master; Mr. Pettus, Treasurer; Mr. Blathers, Secretary, and the other principal officers was filled by the gentlemen who wouldn't decline a county office if they were urged hard enuff.

"Wat am I to hev," I asked.
Billins run his intellectual eye down the list. "Wood it eegress to be Flora?" he replied.
"Anything," wuz my answer.

Whereupon I was elected Flora, and the list was published in the county papers. There was a guffaw all over the county. Not one of us knowed that Flora wuz a female! Knowledge is power! The idee of my bein a Flora—the goddess of flowers, and sigh! I mite ez well put on a white muslin dress, with low neck and short sleeves, and stand in a tablo ez the Goddess of Liberty.

But we endorsed the lature of the populus at this little blunder, and went to work vigorously to drum up recruits. We held daily meetings in the back room of the Jackson Hotel, discussin the wrongs of the laborin classes. To see us there, wuz a site wich shoold hev melted the hearts of the laborin men. Billins's favorit attitud wuz leanin on his elbows on a temporary bar. Pettus, lyin on a long table, at full length, mournfully wettin his lips ever and anon with a little whisky and water, while Blathers wuz tipped back in a cheer, with his feet on a winder sill, where he could see the sons of toil, whose interests he wuz watchin over, a sweat in a distant field.

"Observe," said Blathers, "that honest yeomanry a puttin in his unrequited toil. My sole aches for him."

And to drown his sorrows at the site Mr. Blathers ordered a glass of whisky, remarkin in the landlurd in the most absent-minded manner to just chalk it down, while the landlurd, hevin heard the condoodin sentence, uv the order, in an ekally absent-minded manner didn't bring the likker at all. His onfeelin remark wuz that he wuz just out of chalk!

That afternoon I got hold of three farmers, and had a long and satisfactory talk with them. They were incensed agin monopolies, and were reddey to jine in a movement to bust 'em. I told 'em of our new organization, and invited 'em to come with me and enroll themselves with a choice band of uv noble spirits, who wuz agoin to bust their bonds and elevate labor to its proper place.

"Are you willin to jine sich a holy crossade?" I demanded. "Are you willin to jine a organization wich will give the farmers uv the country a proper reward for their labor—which will give 'em, in short, wot belongs to 'em?"

"We air! we air!" said they, in korious.

"Then, come with me!" said I.

I ushered 'em into the back room of the Jackson Hotel.

"Billins, Blathers, Pettus," I yelled, exultingly, "here is three honest yeomanry who hev bin ground into the dust by thievish monopolies, who want the right to their labor—which will give 'em, in short, wot belongs to 'em!"

I instructed 'em at the time that my friends did not look so exultant ez they should—that they woud be the general appearance of three men who woud hev liked to hev bin somewhere else.

"Mr. Billins," said farmer No. 1, "you propose to give the farmers wot is their doo, do you?"

"Mr. Blathers, you are agoin to restore to the farmers wot is their own, ain't you?" said farmer No. 2.

"Mr. Pettus, you propose to help to restore to labor wot belongs to it, don't you?"

"Certainly," said Billins, Blathers and Pettus, ez white ez sheets.

"Then commence in this holy crossade by payin me for the load uv hay I sold you eight years ago," said the informed man, sezbin Billins by the throat.

"Pay me for the load uv potatoes you bought uv me last winter," shouted No. 2, sezbin Blathers.

"Pay me for the load uv wood I drawd you last fall wuz a year ago," shouted No. 3, goin for Pettus.

The farmers didn't git their pay, and we hev abandoned all hopes uv sekordin them. There ain't no use uv us sympathizers with labor tryin to do anything with men who take such narrer and grovelin views uv things ez these men do. Principles are broad and general in their nature, and cannot be orot down to sich small matters ez wood, potatoes and hay. Ontil men kin be made broader, our labor will be in vain. Can't Pettus, Blathers and Billins sympathize with labor just ez well when they don't pay ez when they do?

I follered these men out and heard 'em ask each other wat earthly good it eood possibly do labor and laborin men to elect three sich infernal beats to office. This is the reward we git for our services in awaknin the masses to a sense of their wrongs. And the congratulatory wretches are organizin to elect actual farmers to the Legislature, and to sich county offices ez hev anything to do with taxasshen and sich. What indocement is there for us to continyo our work?

I shel keep on a little while though. I kin avoid the fate that overtook my friends, for I hev'n bin here long enuff to git in debt.

PERSEPOLIS V. NABBY.
(Wunst Postmaster—Now Farmer.)

The Arctic Bear not a Hugger.

The bear of the Arctic regions, does not hug like the other bears, but bites at his opponent; and he declines to eat his captive until life is quite extinct. Like a cat, he plays with his victim. Among the Esquimaux of Greenland he plays strange pranks, often creeping upon the hunter while busy fleeing a seal, and tapping him on the shoulder with his wonderful paw. Then it is the unfortunate man's cue to "feign dead," so that when Brownie retreats a few spaces to enjoy the prospect of his intended meal, the gun can be got ready before he returns again to the attack.

The buckwheat season approaches, when the head of the family eats fourteen cakes at a sitting, to the unbounded satisfaction of himself and to the unmitigated disgust of the oldest boy, who cripples his digestive apparatus to do the same.

DRY GOODS.

Tobin, Davisson, & Co.,
Importers of
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH,
AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Millinery Goods, Small Wares,
Stationery, Linen Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Cutlery, Dress Trimmings,
Hosiery, Yankee Notions,
White Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Corner of Sutter and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. je 28-tf

R. BROWN,
144 Fourth street, DEAR HOWARD
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
ETC., ETC. jy26-tf

SEWING MACHINES.
A FAMILY ARTICLE.
Agents make \$12 50 per day, \$75 per week
AN ENTIRELY NEW

Sewing Machine
FOR DOMESTIC USE,
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!

With the New Patent
Button Hole Worker,
Patented June 27, 1871.
AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its parts. Uses the Straight Eye Footed Needle, Sewing Thread, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guide. Operates by Wheel and on a Tangle. Light Running, Smooth and noiseless, like all other good high priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch, (finest and strongest stitch known) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of threads. This Machine is HEAVILY constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made like machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn, Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL INVENTION, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.
I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

Mrs. H. B. JAMESON,
Folsom, Will County, Ill.
Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One," (warranted for five years by special certificate), with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including SELF-FEEDING NEEDLE, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, FREE of further charges, on receipt of price, only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER.
One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

SPECIAL TERMS, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale. COUNTRY AGENTS given to smart agents FREE. Agents' complete outfit furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent FREE. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Food Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Thrashers, and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers. "Farmers' Journal, New York."

Jerome B. Hudson & Co.,
COR. GREENWICH & CORTLAND STREETS, N. Y.
je20-6m

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.
Dr. B. J. Smith's
PHRENOLOGICAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTE,
nos. 685 and 687 California street, (opposite St. Mary's Cathedral), is the best place in California for a workman to get in.

Rheumatism, dyspepsia, consumption, nervousness, debility and chronic diseases, we never fail to cure, and mainly without drugs.
\$2 Consultations free. jy26-tf

J. D. Callaghan, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 823 Folsom street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours—From 1 to 4; 7 to 9 P. M. ap12-tf

P. J. McKeown, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Dublin and Edinburgh.)
Office—No. 1,400 Market street, San Francisco.
Office Hours—From 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. jy26-tf

DR. S. H. ROBERTS,
Dentist,
No. 143 1/2 Fourth Street near Howard, San Francisco.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jy1-tf

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Empire Hotel,
311 and 313 PACIFIC STREET,
BET. BATTERY AND BARNUM, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE BATHS.
P. BEIRNE, Proprietor
ap19-tf

NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.
No. 321 Pacific Street
Corner of Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons. Board and Lodging per week, from \$5 to \$6.

DOHERTY & BIRMINGHAM, Proprietors.
Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. ap19-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Cor. Beale and Folsom Sts., San Francisco.
CORNELIUS MALONEY, Proprietor
(Late of the Franklin House.)

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL HAS been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in superior style. Parties who have sent to the States for friends, or who expect friends, will please notify C. Maloney, and he will send them to their destination.

A Library is attached to the house for the use of its patrons; also, a fire-proof safe, where money and other valuables are taken charge of at the risk of the proprietor. An Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at the wharf to convey passengers to the Hotel free of charge. jy1-tf

MANHATTAN HOUSE
705 and 707, Front St., between Pacific and Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, \$4 50.
Board, per Day, 75c.
Good accommodations for Families.
N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES CORNIN, Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy1-tf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
K Street Sacramento.
MARTIN & EISENBERGER, Proprietors.

Board per Week, \$4 00.
Board and Lodging per Week, \$5 00 to \$6 00.
Meals, 25c.
Lodging, from 25 to 50c.
The Cars pass the Hotel every fifteen minutes to all parts of the city. jy1-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.
227 & 229 Second street, San Francisco.
This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles, and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per week, \$9 50.
Board and Lodging per week, \$1 00.
Single Rooms, with Board, per week, 4 00.
CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. ap19-tf

OCCIDENTAL OYSTER SALOON.
Eastern and Oregon Oysters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. & J. BRADY, 31 Occidental Market.
jy19-tf

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT
OYSTER SALOON.
612 MARKET STREET, (near Montgomery.)

Open for some hours after the closing of Theaters to 10 P. M. on Saturdays and Sundays. ap19-tf

EXTENSION HOUSE.
111 Jessie Street,
Between Second and New Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging (per week) \$5 00
meals 25c. MRS. CROFTON.

The Seal Rock House.
CAPT. HENRY FERNNO, Proprietor.
This pleasant seaside resort is situated on the Ocean Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the coast where parties taking the drive can procure the Best Liquors and Cigars, for 15c. cents. jy1-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL.
514 and 516 Sansome St., near Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

Board and Lodging per week, \$9 00.
Board per week, \$1 00.
Single Meals, 25c.
Lodgings per Night, 25c. and 50c.
The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Station, ready to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.
(Late of the Brooklyn House.) jy24-tf

THE MAHON HOUSE
San Rafael.
THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT Summer Resort for Families is now open and ready to receive visitors.

my10-tf M. O'CONNOR & J. JULIAN, Proprietors.

TUBBS' HOTEL,
Oakland, Cal.
Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. je11-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
519 MISSION STREET,
Between First and Second, SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging per week, \$4 50.
Board and Lodging per Day, 1 00.
Single Meals, 25c.
Lodging per Night, 25c. and 50c.
Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge.

JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor.
TWO BLACKSMITHS—For Sale—Half interest in a first class Carriage and Wagon Shop, where a good blacksmith is required; lots of work. A steady man can buy in on good terms. Apply to
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

B. McCabe,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cor. Jessie and Anthony sts. jy26-tf

P. H. MORRISSEY'S
Family Grocery Store
N. W. cor. Fifth and Tehama Sts.

Continues to supply Families with
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Wines and Liquors of the Best Quality constantly on hand.

The business continues to be conducted by Mrs. P. H. MORRISSEY, who does his best to give satisfaction to customers. jy1-tf

P. M. TONER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON,
LARD, ETC., ETC.

No. 20, Occidental Market, (Sutter street side), San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. jy24-tf

B. J. HEAVY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

No. 53 Everett street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.
A Choice Selection of Wines and Liquors for Family and Medical use always on hand.
Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. mh9-tf

E. C. O'CONNELL,
Groceries, Wines & Liquors.
OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.
No. 409 Fourth Street, (Corner of Perry,
SAN FRANCISCO. mh9-tf

MANSFIELD'S AROMATIC
WHISKY BITTERS.
No. 229 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Fine Wines and Liquors in lots to suit. my 31-tf

Lennon & Kelly,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.
Southeast Corner of Fourth and Minna Streets, San Francisco. mh9-tf

P. T. Flynn & Son,
Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of
Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy1-tf

JOHN FINNEGAN.
VAN NESS AVENUE and HAYES ST., (South East cor.)
Keeps always on hand and for sale a Select Stock of
Groceries, Wines and Liquors,
At the lowest market prices. He keeps a Temperance
Drink called KENTUCKY WINE that challenges comparison. Call and judge for yourselves. je 7-tf

MURPHY BROTHERS,
Nos. 759 & 761 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
ap19-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS.
E. McDonough,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Late of New York, Charleston and Melbourne, Australia
No. 925 Market st., (opposite Mason.)

First class work guaranteed. aug1-tf

PETER SHORT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
615 Montgomery street, Cor. Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO. jy26-6m

N. Sweeney,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 43 Second St. (opposite Jessie St.)

Constantly on hand a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doebkies, Best 33 and 34 Vestings, which will be made to order on reasonable terms. Particular attention given to Military Uniforms. jy1-tf

\$6 00!
Pants to Order..... \$6.
M. SHORT,
No. 621 Commercial Street, San Francisco. jy1-tf

Joe Baloun & Julius Lamba,
MERCHANT TAILORS
No. 612 WASHINGTON STREET

COUNTRY GROCERY—Old established; cheap; must be sold. Apply to
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Michael Moore,
Dealer in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
133 THIRD STREET. jy19-tf

Kelly & Burns
SALOON,
PURE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
915 Market Street. jy26-tf

JOHN COONEY,
Bottler of Porter and Ale,
417 POWELL ST., (Between Sutter and Post St.)
SAN FRANCISCO.

Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale, Blood, Wolfe & Co's. Dublin Stout, Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. my10-tf

P. HARTIGAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, & Cigars,
164 FIRST ST., (Cor. Howard, opposite Gas Works).
Also N. E. cor. 12th and Folsom Sts. je 28-tf

DALY & WARD,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Wines and Liquors,
No. 311 Sacramento street, between Front and Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO. my3-tf

A. MICHAELSON,
EUREKA BREWERY,
No. 235 First Street, between Howard and Folsom
San Francisco. jy1-tf

SAN FRANCISCO
BALL and RACKET COURT,
846 HOWARD STREET
Between Fourth and Fifth..... SAN FRANCISCO
Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor. jy1-tf

P. J. McMahon,
HOME AGAIN AT THE...
RUSS HOUSE SALOON
MONTGOMERY STREET. my10-tf

P. F. Brady,
LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,
610 MARKET STREET.
And No. 11 Post Street. (Opposite Masonic Temple,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. my17-tf

A. F. BENARD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Wines, Liquors, and Brandies,
N. E. Cor. FIFTH and HOWARD Streets,
San Francisco. je 14-tf

KENNEDY'S BITTERS,
NEBRASKA.
The latest and most popular Bitters known in the United States. my10-tf

DONNELLY & KERR,
30 MONTGOMERY STREET, (Opposite Lick House.)
SAN FRANCISCO.

Wines and Liquors
OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
my17-tf

A. GREENEBAUM,
(Successor to HERMAN HEUER.)
No. 233 KERNY ST., (3d Store South of Bush),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Havana and Domestic Cigars,
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, Etc. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Lorillard's Choice Snuffs, Macaboy, Scotch and Landy-foot Snuffs. Call and satisfy yourself. Don't forget the sign of the "Hot Scotch." aug1-tf

Philadelphia Brewery,
JOHN WIELAND, Proprietor
Second Street, Near Folsom, San Francisco. jy1-tf

THE OLD HOT SCOTCH,
No. 15 Morton St., (near Kearney.)
ALL DRINKS TEN CENTS. HOT DRINKS A SPECIALTY. The best Tonic and Jerry in town. Always on file the New York Herald, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Days Doing, Police Gazette, London Punch, Bell's Life, Illustrated London News, and all the California papers. Call and satisfy yourself. Don't forget the sign of the "Hot Scotch." aug1-tf

W. S. WALDRON, Proprietor.

THIRD ST. EXCHANGE,
NO. 101 THIRD ST. (S. E. cor. of Mission.)
aug1-tf

GINNY & SHANNON, Proprietors.

Buttner, Farrell & Co.
CELEBRATED LIFE ESSENCE
Manufactory.
Northwest corner Valencia and Sixteenth Streets
July 26-tf.

England's Plot Against the Home Rule Movement.

Apparently the organs of the English Whig faction have got a hint to make a counter demonstration to the popular manifestations in Ireland for Home Rule. They have begun their counter-attack, and we are sure that they believe themselves to be exceedingly skilful in the strategy they have adopted. But we have had so many opportunities for making a special study of the devices of our neighbors that we detect the intention of the movement at the first step they make. Their strategy is quite thrown away upon us; we smile at the solemn mystery of their plotting, — their plan we shall expose.

With us, an old, firm, and tested principle, the long-standing conviction of the Nation has simply manifested itself under a new name — in the Home Rule movement. But, because the name was rather novel, our neighbors are quite put out and startled, gazing at it with wondering and troubled eyes, and speculating concerning this new thing, which had come before them. It amazed them that the Irish Nation could steadily adhere to its first principles, while English Whigs were vanishing their remedies as panaceas, sure to cure all the ills of the country.

Thus we find the *Morning Post* confessing, with that childish candor which so much amuses us, the simple expectations of its friends. "When the plea of Home Rule was first put forth," it says, "it was generally regarded as only another form of that chronic state of political agitation in which Irishmen so much delight." The Irish reader can see from this that the official organ of the High-and-Dry Whigs imagines that the plea of Home Rule was first put forth the other day. It cannot conceive that this is the same which was put forth by Grattan, ninety years ago, and which had been steadily maintained by the whole Irish nation until the present day, as little can it foresee that this same plea will be faithfully maintained by our country until the day of its accomplishment. The name happens to be somewhat new, and our simple neighbors fancy apparently that the plea is new also.

The consequence they draw is as weak as their reasoning is foolish. They imagine that as the plea is new, it will be easy to uproot it. At the outside they were so blinded by their ignorance that they laughed heartily at the notion of the Home Rule movement spreading in Ireland. But they grew serious as the days went by, and each day brought news of its increase — finally, its augmentation became so manifest, that they think it high time to try their tactics against it.

What now is their strategy? The most absurd that coarse cunning could imagine, for it is nothing less than to raise the cry of "No Popery!"

This is exactly to play into the hands of the Irish Nationalists — for "a good swinging persecution" of the Catholics would be sure to put an end to those little negotiations of which history will speak hereafter. It is true that Dr. Moriarty might no longer dine in Downing street, but we question whether the Kingdom of Kerry would make a lamentation on that account. Frederick Lucas, the English Catholic who conducted the *Tablet* — that strenuous Anglo-Irish religious paper — in this office, where now is published the *Irishman* — the organ of Irish nationality — Frederick Lucas once desired a "good swinging persecution" to rouse the Irish-Catholic hierarchy to a sense of their situation and their duty — as he understood it. He thought they had been relaxed by the too balmy air of Whiggery. The persecution he thought would be useful then, would be equally useful now — but now, it would serve the National cause.

The Irish Protestant Church in Ireland having felt the smart of the scourge of Disestablishment, it only remained that the Irish Catholic hierarchy should receive a flagellation also, in order that both parties might properly appreciate with whom they have to deal, and remember their common country. The assault on the Bishop of Clontarf — when a common informer was set upon the table against a venerable prelate, was not without its uses for the National cause. If the English Government would only indict the Protestant and Catholic Primates, we should exult in the inauguration of an era of religious peace, of material prosperity, under the banner of Home Government.

For this, however, the English Government is not quite prepared, and we must put up with it. Still the *Morning Post*, the official organ of the High-and-Dry Whigs, will do us some service, by the strategy it has been ordered to undertake. After a thorough bombardment of "Popery" by the paper's pellets of Whiggery, we shall be sure not to see a Dr. Hally advocating a Whig Attorney-General in Dungarvan, a Bishop of Longford denouncing a John Martin as a "Cromwellian Wolf," in order to advance the interests of a Whig partisan — or a Bishop of Kerry promoting the electioneering of a Whig partisan, or a Bishop of Derry signing the election paper of another Whig Attorney-General. There will be a total absence of the lively epithets which assailed every Nationalist manifestation, patriotic priests will not have to suffer expatriation, and those Whig priests who denounced amnesty meetings as diabolical razz, perchance, be found on their platforms.

Hence, in raising an "anti-Popery" cry the Whigs will play into the hands of the Nationalists, and we welcome the first appearance of their strategy, with devout pleasure.

Referring to the admission of some of the Catholic Bishops (and we trust the Home Rule Association may have to chronicle the admission of some Protestant Bishops soon), the *Morning Post* speaks of the "terrors of the altar and the powers of the spiritual sword." These, it seems, are to be "invoked to give effect to the endeavors" (of the Home Rule Association) and "not really the political passions of the people, but their fanaticism also is to be stirred up and appealed to." Hence, it thinks, "the whole project assumes a new color and larger dimensions, and must be treated accordingly."

We should have imagined that its dimensions would not enlarge but shrink if religious fanaticism really were excited — and, therefore, that it would be a disaster that the Home Rule movement become either a Catholic or a Protestant movement. Fortunately there is not the faintest danger — but surely the *Morning Post* it is to be admitted for the sublime stupidity with which it would combat exactly the danger which might be a real one for the Home Rule movement.

Of course every Irish reader will at once guess that when such a writer as this says he has no sympathy with the "No-Popery" cry, it is a prejudice to a shriek to that effect. When he talks of toleration, it is because he is intolerant — when he talks of conceding rights with a good grace, it is merely preliminary to an ungracious denunciation of their exercise. Therefore, we presume, it is quite needless for us to follow this amusing writer through the absurd farrago of phrases in which he muddles up the Popery,

the Home Rule movement, the Catholic Hierarchy, Repeal, Emancipation, Whiggery, Papal Laws, and Disestablishment — until breathless at the horrors he has conjured up, he stands frightened and casts around an imploring gaze.

It was, of course, to be expected that after his professions of toleration, the next sentence should begin with a "But." Here we have it: "But, if it be an accident of their religion that they are involved in a certain spiritual allegiance to a foreign Potentate [he calls the Pope a Potentate], who by means of ecclesiastical offices, can reach in detail the whole population of Ireland; and if it be found that that organization is being used in furtherance of the dismemberment of a portion of the United Kingdom, then Popery, as an aggressive political agency, must not expect the toleration extended to it as a religion." It would be difficult to understand what meaning the writer fancied this theatrical thunder possesses. But he deems that "Popery as an aggressive political agency" will be tolerated and encouraged if it assist the Unionists, if it oppose the national aspirations of the Irish people, if it consent to issue denunciations of the Home Rule movement, such as Odo Russell extracted from it against the Repeal Priests and against the Fenians. Otherwise not.

But, in our opinion, what he calls "Popery as an aggressive political agency" might ask him and his masters what has come of all that? It might decline to follow the counsels of English Diplomats, when he had found that these English Diplomats had abused its confidence — that they had instigated, abetted, and fomented the despoliation of the Papal territories in Italy, and in Ireland refused every clerical request in the direction of education. Judging from the Manifesto in the Whig organ, it is quite possible that at this very moment the English representative is beseeching the Papal Court to declare that the Irish Catholic clergy who have given in their adhesion to Home Rule, are like the Repeal Priests, "minimally addicted to politics." But we have a shrewd idea that, after a long experience of English Diplomacy and its effects, the answer will be that the Papal Court admires and imitates that policy of non-intervention which England displayed during the Roman disturbances.

Perhaps, having already had an inkling of this, the *Morning Post* endeavors to show what concessions the Whigs were willing to make — to what — as it puts it, to that very "Popery as an aggressive political agency," which it denounces with a qualification! To placate it, it holds up the Disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland — but our awkward contemporary totally forgets that the Papal organ condemned the project of secularizing Church property on that occasion, and that, in a long article, Gladstone was rebuked for that deed.

The official organ mentions the University Bill, but as that was not very seductive in itself it speaks chiefly of what might have been done by amendments — the object was to secure educational equality for the Roman Catholics. The Irish are ungrateful, it seems, still — "Englishmen are prepared for even greater sacrifices if permanent good can be done to their Irish fellow subjects; but they are not prepared to see, with equanimity, the question of Home Rule settled by the conversion of the machinery of the Roman Catholic Church into a great agency for the promotion of a political separation from us. This action of the Church is a bad sign for Ireland, and all loyal and sober-minded Catholics would do well to disavow it." No the matter is this. Simply that England is making an effort to brow-beat and buy off the Catholic clergy from the cause of Ireland. Hence the dark threats, and hence the mysterious promises. Irish Protestants will understand that Irish Catholics, as such, have something to lose by adhering to the Home Rule cause — and we expect that when this is thoroughly understood, the union of Protestants and Catholics, as citizens true to their common country, will be complete.

John C. Calhoun.

Probably the popular estimate of impression of the moral and social characteristics of Mr. Calhoun was more mistaken than that of any other conspicuous man in the country. He was regarded as a sort of abstract, of material, of heart — a designing, ambitious man, whose aspirations for power and schemes of aggrandizement so absorbed him as to chill his natural affection and unfit him for domestic life. In respect to his intellectual structure the country had fallen into no such fundamental error. It was supposed that his heretical notions of government and some of his fanciful theories were supported with ingenious sophistry, but his vast powers of mind and great public services were generally recognized. The truth is, he was not only a more purely intellectual man than any of his contemporaries, but in private life he was genial, courteous and affectionate, with the playfulness and simplicity of a child. In the company of ladies, and young people of both sexes he was one of the most interesting and charming men in the world. He was always natural, cordial and earnest, and adapted his conversation to the taste and capacity of those who surrounded him, with exquisite tact and grace. He was never demonstrative or voluble in society, but even Mr. Clay himself was no greater favorite than Mr. Calhoun with those who appreciated him. Unlike Mr. Clay, he was patient of contradiction, and invited the most critical examination of his doctrines and opinions, confident of his ability to uphold them against all comers. He was fond of metaphysics, and in the acuteness and subtlety of his mind he had no equal among his contemporaries. Probably he more resembled Mr. Jefferson in that respect than any other man of his day. His style, both as an orator and writer, was terse and condensed, to a degree rarely equaled. He was the most difficult man to report in Congress. He spoke with extraordinary fluency and rapidity, at times uttering short, pregnant sentences that had the force of round shot, and then running into a prolonged and involved sentence that required a sharp man to follow and comprehend. He was always courteous in debate, never mixing personalities with argument unless repelling injurious imputations. He was generous, catholic and pliable; and when Mr. Clay made what he announced to be his farewell speech in the Senate in 1843, Mr. Calhoun, who had never been reconciled to him, after their great conflict in 1833, gave way to his feelings, and shed tears like a woman; while Colonel Benton, who was at the time drawn with Mr. Clay most of the time, remained unmoved, manifesting no more emotion than if he had been made of cast-iron — and this, too, when Mr. Clay tendered him the olive branch.

The "Three Brothers," the mammoth merchantman of California, was loaded by the recognized agents of the California Grangers — E. Morgan & Sons.

PRINTING HOUSES.

JOHN H. CARMAN & CO.,

BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND

Job Printers.

409 Washington Street, Opposite Post Office, SAN FRANCISCO.

Are the Publishers of the following Periodicals:

"COMMERCIAL HERALD," The only Commercial and Financial Weekly on the Coast \$2.00 per Year.

"OVERLAND MONTHLY," The only Literary Magazine published on the Coast \$4.00 per Year.

"THE CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST AND FLORAL MAGAZINE," Published Monthly, \$2.50 per Year.

"MARKET REVIEW," In Letter-Press Form for merchants; published weekly, \$5.00 per Year.

"THE DIAL," The only Sabbath School paper on the Pacific Coast published Semi-Monthly, \$5.00 per Year.

We do all the work of the PACIFIC NEWS-PAPER PUBLISHING CO., embracing some Twenty-five weekly papers.

Our Presswork is acknowledged to be the best in the city.

P. J. THOMAS, THEO. KULL, FRANK MANON, WM. M. HINTON.

Cosmopolitan Printing Company, No. 505 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. corner Clay and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Printing of Every Description Neatly and Cheaply done.

Billheads, \$3 to \$4 per 1000.

Cards, \$2.50 and upwards.

MEDICAL.

DR. BRENNAN,

DR. PAUL M. BRENNAN,

Physician, Surgeon and Lecturer,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA, THE FOUNTAIN HEAD

of all diseases in this country, who has spent the last thirteen years in travelling through all the principal cities in Europe and the United States, giving lectures on the most complicated and long-standing diseases, has now permanently located himself in San Francisco, at 127 Montgomery Street.

Opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Although Dr. BRENNAN may differ considerably in his practice from many members of the Profession, yet, he is possessed of the highest credentials from the most learned and celebrated Medical Colleges in the country; and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lucid manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to the diseases of the lungs, and of the heart.

Now, for the first time, the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise, and Dr. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his